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Chaitra 24, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 14, 1969/Chaitra 24, 1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Prices of Soaps

*1051. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed an increase in the prices of soaps by manufacturers ;

(b) if so, the percentage of this increase ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that large quantity of mutton tallow is being imported and distributed at a very reasonable margin of profit by the State Trading Corporation ;

(d) in view of above and that big soap manufacturers like Hindustan Lever and Tata Oil Mills Limited are earning huge profits, what were the compelling reasons for Government to allow this increase ;

(e) whether there is any definite pricing policy involving increase and reduction in soap prices ;

(f) if so, the details thereof ;

(g) whether Government propose to ask them to reduce the prices of soaps as prices of the raw materials have come down ; and

(h) if not, the reasons for not directing a reduction in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) (a) Yes Sir, in November 1968 the price increases of Rs. 260 and Rs. 500 per tonne have been agreed to for laundry soap and toilet soap respectively for the products of the organised sector, in accordance with the informal arrangement of prior consultation that has been in vogue since November, 1966. There is no statutory control on price of soaps.

(b) The increase referred to at (a) works out to about 8%.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The State Trading Corporation do import tallow and distribute it at a reasonable margin of profit to the industry. But it became clear by the middle of 1968 that the quantity of tallow available to the industry during the year would not be sufficient to provide 60% of the facts as assumed at the time of the last price fixation in September 1967. It was also found that there was an upward trend in the prices of groundnut oil, the most important indigenous component of the fats.

(e) and (f). Yes Sir. The price revisions have been effected on the basis of the composition of the different oils and fats in the raw material mix from time to time, and the trend of prices in each case. The oils account for a substantial portion of the cost of soaps.

(g) and (h). The question is at present under discussion with the industry.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि साबुन तैयार करने वाले हिन्दुस्तान में कौन से बड़े उत्पादक हैं और पिछले तीन सालों में उनको कितना मुनाफा मिला है जिससे कि इस सदन को पता चल सके कि दामों को बढ़ाना उचित था या नहीं ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are about 49 industrialists in the organised sector who have been registered with the Director-General of Technical Development. Out of these 49 there are about three or four like Godrej Brothers, Tatas, Swastik and Hindustan Lever who are considered to be sizeable industrialists. The total production of soap in 1967-68 was about 2,16,000 tonnes in the organised sector-leaving aside the small-scale sector for which figures are not available. Concerning the profits that this industry has made during the last three years, the figures are not available at present with me.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय अगर मुनाफे के आंकड़े नहीं बतायेंगे तो कसे पता चलेगा कि दामों में जो वृद्धि की गई वह उचित थी या नहीं ?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार स्वयं बड़े पैमाने पर साबुन खरीदती है सेना के लिए और दूसरे विभागों के लिए ? और जब सरकार स्वयं बड़े पैमाने पर साबुन खरीदती है तो क्या सरकार इस बात का खयाल नहीं रखती है कि साबुन के दाम बढ़ाने से सरकारी खर्चा, सेना का खर्चा और दूसरे विभागों का खर्चा भी बढ़ जायेगा यदि सरकार यह महसूस करती है तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि फिलहाल मूंगफली के दाम जो गिर रहे हैं उसकी रोशनी में क्या साबुन के दाम घटाने का आप सुझाव देंगे ? या फिर यह मामला ट्रेरिफ कमीशन या किसी कमेटी के सामने भेजकर के, उचित दाम और अनुचित दाम क्या हैं उसके सिद्धान्त उनके मार्फत निश्चित करायेंगे ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Concerning the price of groundnut oil, to which my hon. friend referred, I saw the figures today and I found that the price per tonne of groundnut oil is Rs. 4,100. As compared to this the highest price last time was Rs. 5,375. It is true that the Ministry of Defence is purchasing on a large scale the soap manufactured by the various units fer their use in the defence force. After all, the price of soap depends upon various factors. As a matter of fact, the raw materials that go into the production of soap are 66-2/3 per cent of hard oil ; Tallow, groundnut oil etc. and about 33⅓ per cent of caustic soda sodium silicate and others. The price of soap in our country depends apon the availability of tallow. As a matter of fact, in 1966-67 tallow import was of the order of 19,000 and odd tonnes. In 1967-68 it was of the order of 1,27,000 and odd tonnes. When the price increase was given, as has been referred to in the reply, the import of tallow was only 50.072 tonnes. As a matter of fact, when tallow was imported on a larger scale, a larger quantity of 1,27,000 tonnes, in a period of nine months commencing from November 1666 to 1968—that is, before this price increase was given—there was actually a reduction in prices. The reduction was nearly about Rs. 1100, during a period of nine months per tonne in the case of toilet soaps and Rs. 700 per tonne in the case of laundry soaps.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल पहले भी कई बार यहां पर आ चुका है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं थोड़ा-सा स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा। अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि दो लाख १६ हजार टन साबुन पिछले साल बनाया गया और दूसरी तरफ वे यह कह रहे हैं कि एक लाख २७ हजार टन चर्बी आयात की गई। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो चर्बी आयात की गई उसमें से इन पांच बड़े कारखानों को कितनी चर्बी एलाट की गई ? दूसरी बात यह है कि जिस भाव पर एस० टी० सी० चर्बी देता है उसके मुकाबले में मार्केट में चर्बी के दाम सौ प्रतिशत ज्यादा हैं यानी ब्लैक-मार्केट में चर्बी बिकती है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस सिलसिले में बतायेंगे कि जब ३३ परसेन्ट चीजें आयात करके उनको सस्ते दामों पर दी जाती है और ६६ परसेन्ट मूंगफली का तेल और दूसरी चीजें हैं, तब क्या यह गलत नहीं हैं कि कन्ट्रोल प्राइस पर मैटीरियल लेकर जो साबुन पहले ३५ पैसे का बिकता था उसको आज ७५ पैसे का बेच रहे हैं ? सौ परसेन्ट से भी ज्यादा साबुन की कीमत बढ़ चुकी है, तो इस सिलसिले में सरकार ने आजतक क्या कार्यवाही की है और आगे क्या

कार्यवाही करने वाली है ताकि वे लोग और ज्यादा कीमत न बढ़ा सकें ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The first question that has been rairsed by my hon. friend is whether actually the import of tallow that is there is being properly utilised or it is misutilised by way of selling in the black-market and all that. As a matter of fact, from April 1968 the import of tallow is channelised through the STC, and the allotment to the various units is made on the recommendations of the Director General, Technical Development on whose book all these big organised-sector industrialists are registered. One tonne of laundry soap requires about 0.37 tonne of tallow and one tonne of toilet soap requires about 0.52 tonne of tallow. As I said earlier, it is the Director-General, Technical Development, on whose book these units are registerd, who makes the recommendations for the allotment of tallow.

They get their annual reports every year. Taking into consideration the data which I have mentioned, it becomes easier for these persons to put a check as to whether the tallow that has been allotted to various industries has been used in the manufacture of soap or is being used for selling in the black-market or mixing it somewhere. As a matter of fact, you will remember, there was a half-an-hour discussion concerning this question and the matter was discussed elaborately.

As regards the prices, as I said, the hard oil content is 66-2/3 while the caustic soda and sodium silicate content comes to about 33-1/3. As the House is aware, the prices of groundnut oil are very high as compared with the prices of tallow. Therefore, the price of soap depends upon the easy availability of raw materials.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इतनी अनावश्यक जानकारी दे रहे हैं जबकि आवश्यक जानकारी बिलकुल नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा : वह जो सवाल किया गया है कि कितनी इन्डस्ट्रीज को ऐलाटमेंट किया गया है उसके आंकड़े मंत्री महोदय बतायें ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : About the number of industries to whom the allotment has been made, I have not got the figures with me now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is quite clear that the prices of soap whether manufactured by Hindustan Lever or Tatas are going up and the size is becoming smaller and smaller and the quality is also deteriorating. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has shown some leniency or soft corner to these big companies in the allotment of tallow. May I know whether it is also a fact that one of the senior officers of Hindustan Lever has been appointed as the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation and, if so, the reason for the same and whether with the connivance of this particular officer, some concession has been shown towards these big companies, specially Hindustan Lever ?

DHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I would request the hon. Member to put the question to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and supply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question was about the profits made by them. When then the tallow has been supplied to them on controlled prices by the S. T. C. what is the reason for the prices going up. That is to be answered by this Ministry.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I mentioned just now and on the previous occasion also, before the price rise was given in December, 1968, there were three price reductions in a period of nine months. In respect of laundry soap, it was about Rs. 700 per tonne and in respect of toilet soap, it was Rs. 1100.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपभोक्ताओं के लिए तो साबुन के मूल्य बढ़ते ही चले जा रहे हैं । कंज्यूमर्स को कभी उसका फायदा नहीं मिला ।

श्री मु० अ० खाँ : माननीय सदस्य के पिछले सप्लीमेंटरी के जवाब में मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि उनके पास ऐसे आंकड़े नहीं हैं जिससे वह यह बता सकें कि उन कम्पनीज को कितना फ़ायदा हुआ है तो क्या यह समझा

जाय कि साबुन की कीमत बढ़ाते वक्त सरकार यह लिहाज़ नहीं रखती कि इन कम्पनियों को मुनाफ़ा कितना होता है क्योंकि अगर उनके दिमाग में वह बात होती तो वह सीधा जवाब सवाल का दे देते। क्या यह वाक़या नहीं है कि यह कीमत महज़ कम्पनियों को फ़ायदा पहुचाने की वजह से ही बढ़ाई गई है यह लिहाज़ न रखते हुए कि आज देश में इंसान की जरूरयात जिंदगी की चीजों की कीमत वैसे ही बढ़ती जा रही है और वगैर उनके मुनाफे की जानकारी लिये हुए यह कीमत बढ़ाई गई है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As a matter of fact, all the factors are taken into consideration.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मन्त्री महोदय मुनाफे के बारे में जानकारी क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ? नोटिस उन्हें काहे के लिए चाहिए ? यह इतना लम्बा प्रश्न है कि मुझे संदेह था कि यह स्वीकृत भी होगा या नहीं। इतना लम्बा प्रश्न देने के बाद भी मन्त्री महोदय जब कहते हैं कि उन्हें इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए तो मेरी समझ में उनकी यह नोटिस वाली बात नहीं आती ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I will have to call for that. Let him give notice, I will get it.

As a matter of fact, all the factors are taken into consideration. It is not only at the instance of the industrialists that the prices are fixed. There is a committee consisting of exprets. That Committee discusses with the representatives of the Association, taking into consideration all the factors.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप त्रिगुण सेन को कहिये कि यह प्रश्न ठीक तरह से पढें। उन्होंने प्रश्न का "डी" पढ़ा है या नही ?

आंकड़े नहीं दे रहे हैं तो पता कैसे चलेगा? जैसे हिन्दुस्तान लीवर्स है, गोड्रेज, टाटा हैं यह सोप के अलावा भी कई और चीजें पैदा करते हैं जबकि हमारा मतलव इस वक्त सोप से है और सोप के बारे में उन्हें जानकारी देना चाहिए। कम से कम इतना आश्वासन तो दीजिये कि बाद में उसके आंकड़े दे देंगे।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I have to collect the information.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : The principal constituents of mutton tallow are sterates and palmates which are available in our country in plenty in vegetable oil. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister why we are using our foreign exchange for importing mutton tallow when the same things could be obtained from vegetable oil which is a very good product for manufacturing soap ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : If vegetable tallow is used, the price will flare up and all the consumers will be hit. Here we are getting this tallow at a cheaper rate.

There is no organized manufacture of tallow in our country.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : I want to know whether the increase in the price of soap has decreased the consumption of soap in the country. Some years before the consumption of soap had gone down. I want to know whether there is any reduction in the consumption of soap due to this increase in the price of soap.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The production of soap in 1964 was 1,58,000. Today it is 2,16,896. That means, there is increase in the production and consumption also.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know if it is a fact that some manufacturers of soap have complained to the Government about the non-availability of mutton tallow and also about the maldistribution indulged in the State Trading Corporation so far as imported mutton tallow is concerned, and if so, may I know what steps Government have taken to remove this anomaly ? In France, they use human waste for making soap and the French soaps are the cheapest in the world. Do Government propose to advise the soap manufacturers to use human waste for soap-making so that the soaps in this country might be the cheapest as the French soaps ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The question is regarding using human waste. Already there is a controversy for using mutton tallow. Therefore, my hon. friend will understand what will be the position if human waste is utilised for the manufacture of soap.

Secondly, the allotment of tallow, as I said, is made by the State Trading Corporation on the recommendations made by the Director-General, Technical Development with whom all these industries in the organized sector are registered. Therefore, there is no question of hanky-panky about it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We go to the next Question.

Reduction in L. I. C. Premia Rates

*1052. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI K. HALDER:
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO:
SARI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER:
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in the matter of reduction of Life Insurance Corporation premia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether the one-man committee appointed to look into the matter has submitted its report; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay, when the Committee was appointed and the time by which its report is likely to be finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (c). In pursuance of a recommendation made by the Committee on Public Undertakings, the LIC had in November 1966 appointed a Committee of Actuaries to advise *inter alia* on the question of premium rates. The report of the Committee is at present under consideration of the Corporation.

(d) and (e). The one-man Committee appointed by Government did not go into the matter of premium rates.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : जीवन बीमा निगम का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उसके बोर्ड आफ डाइरैक्टर्स में ऐसे कई लोग हैं जिनका कि सम्बन्ध देश की दूसरी प्राइवेट ऐजेंसियों से है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसमें ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जोकि उसके बोर्ड आफ डाइरैक्टर्स में हैं और जिनका कि सम्बन्ध देश की दूसरी प्राइवेट एजेंसियों से भी है ? इस वक्त हमारे लाइफ़ इन्श्योरेंस कारपोरेशन के विकास में कौन सी बाधायें उपस्थित हो रही हैं और इस विषय में सरकार कौन सी कार्रवाई करने जा रही है ? सरकार का ऐसे डाइरेक्टरों को हटाने का विचार है या नहीं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : इस प्रकार के कोई डाइरेक्टर्स नहीं है। (**व्यवधान**) माननीय सदस्य ने डाइरेक्टर्स के बारे में पूछा है, इसलिये मैंने कहा कि ऐसे डाइरेक्टर्स नहीं हैं जो एक कम्पनी में हों और दूसरी कम्पनी में भी हों।

श्री० क० मि० मधुकर : मैं मंत्री महोदय को बतला सकता हूं कि एल० आई० सी० के बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में ऐसे कोई भी नहीं हैं जो दूसरी एजेंसियों से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि ऐसे लोग हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि आज एल० आई० सी० में स्थित यह है कि कम्पूटर लगने से बहुत से लोगो की छठनी की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम्पूटरों का इतना विरोध होने के बाद भी मंत्री महोदय कम्पूटरों को वापस लेने के लिये तैयार है या नहीं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I would just like to mention that as far as the Board of Directors is concerned, there are some persons who are connected with other Companies. For the information of the House, I would read out the names of members of the Board of Directors:

Shri M. R. Bhide—*Chairman*:
Shri S. N. Desai:
Shri Akbar Hydari:
Shri S. V. Kanungo:
Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon:
Dr. Daljit Singh:
Shri C. H. Bhabha:
Shri Haribhai Rananbhai Bhaskar:
Shri Dilip Bhose:
Shri G. C. Das:
Shri B. D. Garware:
Shri M. V. Veerappa:
Shri A. Baksi:
Shri A. N. M. Arunachalam:
Sardar Santokh Singh:

But the hon. Dy. Minister has perhaps understood that they were on other companise.

As far as the computers are concerned...

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The most widespread complaints about the Life Insurance Corporation are that the interests of the policy-holders are not properly looked into carefully. I find from the figures published by the LIC for the last year, that is the year ending March 31, 1967, the premium income amounted to Rs. 15.35 crores. This is an increase of 22% over the income of the previous year. The income has gone up by 22%. Does this not indicate that there is a very good case for reducing the premium rates and giving relief to the policy holders which would incidently also further the interests of the LIC by attracting more business ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: That is why this Committee of Actuaries was appointed. It was on the recommendation of a Committee of Parliament that this committee was appointed. The Committee has submitted the report which is under consideration of the Corporation. Actually the premium rate has to judged from this point of view that 95% of the total savings of the LIC is distributed to the policy holders as bonus. More or less it is an academic question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Considering that there are people having a very limited monthly income, particularly employees belonging to Class IV of the Central and State Governments and particularly peasants having uneconomic holdings, would the Committee consider and review the rates of premium so that they may be lower ? If not, would the Government consider it ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Committee's report is under consideration of the Corporation. The details of the report of the Committee are not with me.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The rates of premium in respect of insurance continues to be the same from the very time of the inception of the LIC whereas the business of the LIC has increased four times. Therefore, may I know, by what time the Government will take a final decision to reduce the premium ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have said, the committee's report is there; what actually we are awaiting is the Morarka Committee's report because the rates of premium etc. are actually connected with expenses and the rate of mortality and the interest that accrues and therefore this question of expenditure has to be decided and by the 30th April we are expecting the report and as soon as that report comes we shall consider all these reports.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The question is hanging fire for the last several years.. I would like to know actually whether the finding of these committees would be final on this matter or whether Government will appoint some other committee even to go into this question; because the one-man committee was there; then the Morarka Committee is there; and I think the Viswanatham Committee of ARC made certain recommendations. There was the original recommendation made by the Public Under-

takings Committee as early as 1966. In view of all these reports, may I know whether Government has ever applied its mind to this question or, has it allowed this matter to be shelved by appointing committees ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The Khera committee did not go into that. It was the one-man committee. The Morarka Committee is going into the question of expenditure as to how much the expenditure can be reduced. And, as far as the ARC's recommendations are concerned, the report has been submitted to Government. The report was submitted in December, 1968 and all these things will be considered together as soon as the Morarka Committee's report is received. The Actuaries report is with the Board. The Board has to take a view first of all and in case Government thinks that it is necessary from here to give some direction we shall consider it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : When is the Board likely to take a decision in this matter ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is difficult to say; I will ask them to expedite.

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : श्री भिड़े ने, जो एल० आई० सी० के चेअरमैन हैं, ऐसा कहा है कि एल० आई० सी० की जो इन्कम होती है उस का ३० परसेंट, यानी 150 करोड़ रुपया रूरल साइड में जाता है। जब रूरल साइड में जाता है तो स्पष्ट है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक्स और रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये जाता है। जब ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिये जाता है तो क्यों न उस के रेट को रिड्यूस किया जाये जिस से कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया एल० आई० सी० के द्वारा उन लोगों को देहाती बिजली के लिये और लैंड मार्टगेज बैंक के डेवेलपमेंट के लिये मिल सके ? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है, लेकिन कमेटी ने अपने बयान में यह भी कहा है कि :

> "The Administrative Reforms Commission had also made some recommendation in this regard and decision would ultimately have to go before the Government."

इस का मतलब यह है कि यह सब आप के नीचे है। आप को इस कमेटी पर डिपेंड नहीं करना है। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्मस कमीशन ने सिफारिश कर दी है और डिसीजन आप को लेना है। ऐसी हालत में एल० आई० सी० ज्यादा से ज्यादा रूरल साइड को अपनी तरफ खींच सके इसके लिये वह अपने रेट को रिड्यूस क्यों नहीं कर रहा है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहां तक रेट्स को रिड्यूस करने का सवाल है, जैसा मैं ने कहा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बोर्ड के सामने है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है श्री भिड़े के सम्बन्ध में, ultimately it will have to go before the Government. It has to be considered by them.

उन के विचार करने के बाद वह गवर्नमेंट के पास आयगा और गवर्नमेंट तभी निर्णय कर सकेगी। ए० आर० सी० की रिकोमेंडेशन है कि रेट कम किया जाये। कितना कम किया जाये और किस प्रकार से सुविधा दी जाये इन्सोरंस के बारे में इस पर विचार हो रहा है।

उर्वरकों का उत्पादन

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*1053. **श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :**
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान किन-किन स्थानों पर विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिये उर्वरकों के कारखाने स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं अथवा उनका विस्तार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में विचाराधीन विभिन्न प्रस्तावों की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Construction of new fertilizer projects is in progress at Durgapur, Cochin, Madras, Barauni and Kanpur. Construction work on the expansion schemes has been undertaken in the factories at Namrup, Udyogamandal and Bajwa near Baroda. In addition, construction work on fertilizer projects is expected to commence shortly at Trombay (Expansion), Kandla, Goa and Mangalore. Further, approval has been given in principle for location of fertilizer factories at Mirzapur, Visakhapatnam and Shiva Nhova in Maharashtra and expansion of the Coromandel fertilizer factory at Visakhapatnam.

(b) Proposals are under consideration for establishment of fertilizer factories at Korba, Ramagundam, Talcher, Haldia, Tuticorin, Paradeep, Mithapur and expansion of fertilizer factories at Nangal and Cochin.

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : हमारी फर्टिलाइज़र की रिक्वायरमेंटस कितनी हैं ? तीन योजनायें हम पूरी कर चुके हैं। यह आशा थी कि चौथी योजना पूरी होने तक हमारी जितनी आवश्यकतायें हैं वे सभी पूरी हो जाएंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हम कब तक खाद के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बन जायेंगे ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Concerning the requirement of fertilizers during the coming five years *i.e.* IV Five Year Plan, certain studies were made by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Those studies have indicated that the consumption or requirement would be about 37 lakh tonnes. For getting these 37 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers, it will be necessary to have an installed capacity of 51 lakh tonnes. If all the projects that have been contemplated and will be approved and which are under erection and which are being expanded materialise, by 1973-74 we will be self-sufficient in nitrogenous fertilizers.

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा: मुझे खुशी है कि 1974 तक की डेट मिनिस्टर साहब ने मांगी है। पता नहीं तब तक वह मिनिस्टर भी रहेंगे या उससे पहले ही चले जायेंगे। जब तक तक हम स्वावलम्बी नहीं हो जाते तब तक हरी खाद के बारे में, गोबर आदि की खाद के बारे में क्या आपने कोई योजना बनाई है ताकि उससे हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सकें ? कोई योजना इसके बारे में विचाराधीन है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The point is that the programme that is envisaged and which I mentioned is in respect of the Fourth Five Year Plan. I do not follow the latter part of the question. Probably it is a question which has got to be put to the Department of Agriculture.....

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : 1974 तक जो आपकी आवश्यकतायें हैं उनकी पूर्ति आप नहीं कर पायेंगे। बहुत सी खाद गोबर के रूप में बेकार चली जाती है हमारे देश में। क्या कोई इस प्रकार की योजना आप बनायेंगे ताकि उसका यूज़ हो सके और हमारी खाद की आवश्यकतायें पूरी हो सकें ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I am in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.....

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या कोओडिनेशन पासिबल नहीं है मिनिस्ट्रीज़ में ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: It is a matter which has been under the active consideration of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I will request the Hon. Member to put the question to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Secondly, he said 1972-73. It is not 1972-73. I said that we might be self-sufficient by 1973-74. But till then whatever our requirements in nitrogenous fertilizers, K_2O and P_2O_5 that are not likely to be produced here, will be required to be imported for which provision will have to be made, and the total import will be about 1,000 crores during the period of the Fourth Plan.

श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय : कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि देश में उर्वरक अधिक मात्रा में उत्पादित किये जायें। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि किन-किन स्थानों पर कारखाने स्थापित वह करेंगे, यह विचाराधीन है। यह भी उन्होंने बताया है कि कुछ समय के बाद देश खाद के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर से भी कोई योजना उर्वरक के कारखाने स्थापित करने के बारे में आई है ? यदि आई है तो किन-किन लोगों ने आवेदन किये हैं और किन स्थानों पर स्थापित करने के बारे में किये हैं और किन-किन देशों के साथ कोलैबोरेशन करके ऐसा करने का विचार है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The programme envisaged covers both public sector and private sector. There are a number of private sector projects which are under construction and consideration. I will not be able to give their location, collaborations agreements, and so on, because it is a very omnibus question. But I can say what is going to be the total investment that is envisaged in completing this programme and what is likely to be the investment in the private sector and public sector. The total investment during the Fourth Plan will be about Rs. 1,306 crores and out of these 1,306, the investment, in the private sector will be Rs. 550 crores and the investment in public sector will be 756 crores.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Now that our farmers have started showing enthusiasm in consuming fertilizer in increasing quantities, I cannot understand why Government are hesitating in having more units for production of these fertilisers. Very often in this House we have tried to elicit information about the fate of the Mithapur fertilizer plant which has been hanging fire for a long time. The last we heard about it was sometime in January when it was reported that the matter had been referred to the Prime Minister for a final decision and that she would soon give her decision on it. Recently we read in the newspapers that the Cabinet was considering the matter and a decision will be announced very soon. What is the present position of the proposal, whether the Prime Minister will take a final decision or the Cabinet will do it ? Where is the proposal now lying and by what time is a decision expected on it ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I made a reference to Mithapur among other projects which are likely to be established. He asked how long it has been hanging fire. There are a number of other projects along with it and all these are under active consideration.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I asked a specific question about Mithapur.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I said, Mithapur is also under active consideration.

SHRI RANGA : For how long ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I cannot precisely say when exactly it will be decided. It is under active consideration and it will be decided very soon.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Is it with the Cabinet or with the Planning Commission ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Production of fertiliser from coal-based plants is the cheapest, the import element is the minimum, only the initial investment cost is 5-10 per cent more than that on fertiliser plants based on naphtha and ammonium. Will Government ultimately decide to have coal-based fertiliser plants ? If not, why not ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : All these coal-based plants are very capital-intensive as compared to other projects based on naphtha, gas, the electrolytic hydrogen etc. and other processes. For these coal-based projects, the capital requirements are much more than for other plants. Ramagundam, Talcher and Korba are three places where coal-based fertiliser plants are proposed to be established. All these are under consideration.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा में खाद का कारखाना कई दिनों से खटाई

में पड़ा हुआ है। उस पर काफी पैसा भी खर्च हो चुका है। सरकार अभी तक तय नहीं कर पाई है कि उसको कब तक चालू किया जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसको कब तक चालू कर दिया जाएगा ताकि हमें उससे उत्पादन मिलने लग जाए ?

देहातों में कचरा, कूड़ा, गोबर आदि का खाद तैयार किया जाता है। सरकार ने बताया है कि वह काफी पैसा खाद कारखानों पर खर्च करने जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसके वास्ते भी आप कोई खर्च करने वाले हैं या नहीं ताकि देहातों में खाद इस तरह से तैयार हो सके ? यह खाद सस्ता पड़ता है और इससे लाभ भी ज्यादा होता है। क्या सरकार इसको प्रोत्साहन देगी, सहायता प्रदान करेगी, देहातों में गड्ढे बना कर देगी या उनको पैसा देगी ताकि वे बना सकें ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I mentioned, in the Department of Agriculture, utilisation of compost and also cowdung is actively being pursued. They have a number of schemes for utilisation of things.

He made a reference to Korba. I have already replied that Korba, Ramagundam and Talcher are under active consideration.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कब तक तैयार हो जाएगा ? कब तक आप उसको चालू कर देंगे ? पिछले कई सालों से वह खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है। 6-8 साल हो गए हैं। सरकार करोड़ों रुपया उस पर खर्च कर चुकी है।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I said, these are under consideration. Work on the projects has not been started. When work starts, it takes about 36-38 months for production to commence.

*SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : We are not producing a single gram of potash fertiliser in the country and we shall need several hundred crores worth of this fertiliser during the Fourth plan period. Why have Government not taken any step whatever to have any potash-based fertiliser in this country during the Fourth plan period ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The requirement during the Fourth Plan would be eleven lakh tonnnes of potash fertilisers. Concerning potash, I must say that we shall have to import it, because there are no known resources for the manufacture of potash and potassium fertilisers will have to be imported over a periody years till we are able to manufacture potash after sometime.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया है कि फर्टिलाइजर का एक कारखाना मिर्जापुर में स्थापित होने वाला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कारखना कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा और इस की कैपेसिटी क्या होगी ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I understand that the Coromandal Fertiliser Factory at Vizag is not favourably disposed towards the establishment of the new unit at Vizag. In view of this apprehension, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the proposal for expansion of the Coromandal Fertiliser factory was before the Ministry even before the Ministry decided to establish a new unit ? I also want to know whether the expansion programme of the said factory would not affect the production targets of the proposed new unit.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : That proposal is very much under consideration of the Government. I referred to the expansion proposals of the Coromandal factory to 1,55,000 tonnes.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि पोटाश के कारखाने के लिये देश के अन्दर साधन नहीं है, शायद उनका मतलब है कि कच्चा माल नहीं है। जब ईजरायल समुद्र के पानी से पोटाश बना सकता है और जब आप कच्छ के रन में जो नमक पड़ा हुआ है, उससे बाई-प्रोडक्ट की शक्ल में पोटाश निकालने का काम कर रहे हैं, तो बजाये इसके कि आप उसको बाई-प्रोडक्ट मानकर निकालें, मेन-प्राडक्ट के रूप में क्यों नहीं निकालते हैं ?

दूसरे—आपके यहां राक-फोस्फेट बहुत बड़ी तादाद में राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और हिमाचल में निकला है, आप उसकी बुनियाद पर कम्पोजिट फर्टिलाइजर बनाने के लिये कोई बड़ा प्रोग्राम क्यों नहीं बना रहे हैं ? ताकि 1974 तक कम्पोजिट फर्टिलाइजर बनाने के काम में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकें ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As a matter of fact the pyrites deposits at Amjur in Bihar and the rock phosphate deposits are being explored. If they are discovered and if it is found useful, we can get sulphuric acid and phospheric acid, for the manufacture of fertilisers. Concerning potash, my hon. friend referred to the availability of salt. It is one of the items likely to be manufactured if the Mirzapur project goes through.

श्री महाराजसिंह भारती : आप कहते हैं कि हम 1974 तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पोटाश के कम्पोजिट फर्टिलाइज में हम कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे, या जिन्दगीभर ऐसे ही चलायेंगे ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I have explained the position. It is very difficult for me to say at this stage.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं—अभी अभी राजस्थान में लगभग 4 करोड़ टन का राक-फास्फेट का एक बड़ा डिपोजिट उदयपुर जिले में मिला है । हमें इस समय करोड़ रुपया राक-फास्फेट के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में खर्च करना पड़ता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो विदेशी मुद्रा हम इस पर खर्च कर रहें हैं, उसको बचाने के लिये तथा फर्टिलाइजर के मामले में देश आत्मनिर्भर हो सके क्या उदयपुर जिले के उस कच्चे भण्डार का उपयोग करने के लिये सरकार पब्लिक सैक्टर में कोई फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर लगाने का विचार कर रही है ताकि उस 4 करोड़ टन के भण्डार का उपयोग हो सके ?

MR. SPEAKER : The answer need not be as long.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Reference has been made by my hon. friend to the rock phosphate deposits near Udaipur in Rajasthan. All these matters are under consideration.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The hon. Minister said that the proposal for the construction of three coal-based fertiliser factories was under the consideration of the Government. After the feasibility report was received, Government further examined the technical details through certain foreign experts, I am told that the foreign experts have long before submitted their report. May I know when the Government is going to finally locate these industries, and once they take a decision to locate these industries, which one of these three will be given priority, and whether in this priority, the coal-based fertiliser plant at Talcher is coming into being. Secondly, there is also a proposal for the construction of a fertiliser factory at Paradeep. I am told that a private firm has applied for it. What is the difficulty in allowing a private firm to put up this factory immediately till the Government takes a decision about the coal-based fertiliser plant at Talcher ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As a matter of fact, concerning the coal-based fertiliser plants, it is not that foreign experts are consulted. It is a technical team of Indian experts which went round to the Coutries in the west for the purpose of seeing to the operation and maintenance part of the coal-based plant, that is, the gassification process and other things. That committee has submitted its report and it is under consideration of the Government. Now, that matter has been referred to the Planning Commission and Finance according to the normal procedure. No sooner does it come back than a decision will be taken finally.

As regards the point whether all the three projects will come in by the fourth Plan period or which will come first and which will come last, that has to be decided. The *inter se* priority will have to be decided. Probably all the three projects are likely to come in IVth Plan. But I

cannot say which will come first and which will come last.

Shops Near Hanuman Mandir, New Delhi

*1054. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the new shops constructed near the Hanuman Mandir, Irwin Road, New Delhi are being demolished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) who will be responsible for this loss of public money and displacement of businessmen who have been settled there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The site (which is part of the road berm) has to be cleared to enable functioning of the State Emporium being built on that road.

(c) As the stall holders had constructed the stalls purely as a temporary measure at their own cost, there is no loss of public money. These stall holders are being shifted to Mohan Singh Market on Irwin Road, newly constructed by the N.D.M.C.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Great statesmen have been great builders of public monuments and public architecture, and mediocre statesmen produce mediocre architecture. Sir, we have seen these obnoxious solhattype of architecture around the huge complex created by Lutyens and now we find ofter freedom, the architecture full of holes and full of weird shops in New Delhi, and one does not know how far it reflects the character of this Government. The point is that the NDMC is not an elected body and therefore the Minister has an obligation to see that what is done here with enormous sums of money is done well. I do not grudge the money, of course; some public officials are there who want to get things done in a big way. What is happening here is this. This is the premier shopping area of Delhi; Irwin Road is one of the radial roads leading away from Connaught Place. We find that on Irwin Road and all round Connaught Place architectural experiments are being carried on without caring for what the public view is, what the views of experts are. May I know whether the Minister is aware of an acute public controversy about this whole complex which these days is being developed ? May I ask the Minister further whether the Government will set up a high-powerd committee consisting of competent people on an all-India level—because New Delhi belongs to the whole of the country and I do not claim any parochial position for the people of New Delhi—to review the development of the Connaught Place area and to advise on the future town-planning and architecture in New Delhi ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: There is nothing about architecture here; this is only an area around Hanuman Temple on Irwin Road. Therefore, the question whether India is having an excellent architecture or not does not arise. But I can confidently say that our architects are in no way inferior to any architect in the world.

As far as the shops are concerned, in 1967, 45 shop-owners, most of them refugees, came and asked that they would like to have a temporary construction of these areas. They were informed that these plots are reserved for a park and therefore they will not be allowed; but they said "before we get another alternative shopping area, this may be given to us temporarily." On an understanding that they will be temporarily there, it was given. Now, as I said, since the Mohan Singh Market is ready, these people are now being accommodated there. There is no loss to anybody nor to my friend Shri Sondhi.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: The Minister has used the word 'temporary'. The Hanuman Mandir will remain permanently and I hope the Minister remains permanently ! These

42 people were made to spend there Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 and they were told that they will remain there. Subsequently the administration changes its minds and now allots them new premises where there is discrimination. Certain people are made to pay an additional 25 per cent because they are called subsequent allottees. This onerous charge is being made on them. Firstly they were displaced from the place where they had invested upto Rs. 5000. Now they are put in another place where invidious discrimination is made. May I know whether he wants to create illwill for himself in this area or he wants some good will for him, so that one day when he goes away, these people will remember him and name the market after him ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I want goodwill not only for myself but for the hon. member also, who represents that constituency. It is not a fact that these people were promised to be kept there permanently. They were allotted sites measuring 8' by 17' each and permitted in September 1967 to construct temporary stalls subject to the condition that the structures or constructions as the case may be would belong to and vest in them New Delhi Municipal Committee and that in the event of cancellation of their allotment, they would not be entitled to claim any compensation in lieu thereof.

दिल्ली में यमुना नदी के तटों के साथ वाले क्षेत्र का विकास

*1055. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना नदी के तटों के साथ वाले क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर अनुमानत: कितनी लागत आयेगी;

(ग) स्नान घाटों के पास नदी में गंदे पानी की नालियां न गिरें इसके लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(घ) इस योजना पर काम कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा तथा यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKRS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The Delhi Development Authority have prepared the first phase of a scheme for the development of the Yamuna river front from the Monkey Bridge to the Ice Factory. Details of subsequent phases of development have yet to be worked out.

(b) The cost of the first phase of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 9.95 lakhs and it includes the following items :—

(1) Removal of structures, platforms and debris left on shifting the unauthorised squatters and levelling the area.

(2) Widening and improving the Flood Protection Bund to develcp it into a boulevard.

(3) Providing a screen wall to increase the area of the cremation ground and the provision of murals.

(4) Providing flower-boxes and a parking place in front of Nigam Bodh Ghat.

(5) Beautification of the area by developing land and planting grass, flowers, shrubs and trees.

(6) Provision of tubewells and an unfiltered water supply system.

(c) The first phase of the Scheme does not include the development of bathing ghats. It will be covered by later phases and the question of ensuring that sewage does not drain into the river near these ghats will no doubt be taken care of at the appropriate time.

(d) The work on the first phase is already in progress and is expected to be completed in about six months.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेण्ट में इस योजना के फर्स्ट फेज के बारे में बताया लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो इस जगह की योजना बन रही है उसका सेकेण्ड और थर्ड फेज क्या है ?

मेरे सवाल का दूसरा हिस्सा यह है कि गर्मियों के दिनों में यमुना का पानी काफी पीछे हट जाता है क्योंकि हरियाणा की सरकार पानी रोक लेती है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस हाउस को विश्वास दिलायेगी कि वह हरियाणा सरकार से कह करके कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालेगी जिससे कि यमुना में 12 महीने पानी आता रहे और लोगों को दिक्कत न होने पाये क्योंकि इस योजना का तभी फायदा होगा जबकि 12 महीने यमुना में पानी आता रहे अन्यथा कोई लाभ नहीं होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : माननीय सदस्य को पता है कि तीन सालों से हरियाणा सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत हो रही है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। कोशिश हो रही है, उस कोशिश में हम कामयाब होंगे या नहीं होंगे, यह मैं इस समय कह नहीं सकता।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about the second and third phases ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: The whole scheme is divided into there phases. Phase I will be development of a 50 ft. wide boulevard by making use of the existing earthen bund···

MR. SPEAKER: That is there in the statement. He asks about second and third phases.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Phase II—Development of land from Nigam Bodh Ghat to Buddha Vihar between the existing bund and the river—this area is proposed to be developed at bathing ghats for boating purposes.

Phase III Development of land from Nigam Bodh Ghat to railway bridge for recreational and religious uses including bathing ghats.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : दिल्ली में रिक्रिएशन की कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर रिक्रिएशन के लिए कोई जाना चाहे तो उसके लिए केवल पिक्चर हाल ही हैं, उसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जैसे और देशों में नदी के किनारे काफी अच्छे डेवलपमेण्ट किये जाते हैं, हजारों लाखों लोग वहां पर जाकर तरह तरह के रिक्रिएशन करते हैं, सरकार की तरफ से उसका प्रबन्ध किया जाता है, उसी प्रकार से क्या यमुना के किनारे भी कोई योजना कार्यान्वित की जायेगी जिसमें वाटर सिक, बोटिंग क्लब की व्यवस्था हो और उसके सम्बन्ध में डी० डी० ए० या दिल्ली प्रशासन को मदद भी दी जायेगी आर्थिक रूप में ताकि उस योजना को बनाया जा सके ? दिल्ली राजधानी होने के बावजूद यहां पर रेक्रिएशन का कोई सामान नहीं है, मंत्री महोदय बहुत जिन्दादिल आदमी हैं, मैं समझता हूं वे जरूर कुछ न कुछ इस सम्बन्ध में करेंगे।

SHRI K.K. SHAH: I have aleady said that in Phase I there will be development of a boulevard. Boulevard means recreation.

AN HON. MEMBER: "Boulevard" does not mean that.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: There are trees in the boulevard and there are walking places also.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us go to the next question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, he has not replied to my question. He wants to reply. Let him reply, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: The only question he has asked me is whether the Government of India will give them help. My answer is, it will be considered on merits.

कृषि-प्रयोजनों के लिये बिजली

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*1057. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री सूरज भान :

क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने वोल्ट बिजली का उत्पादन होता है ;

(ख) उसके कितने प्रतिशत भाग का देश के गांवों में उपयोग होता है;

(ग) कृषि उत्पादन के लिये कितनी बिजली दी गई तथा राष्ट्रीय आय में उसके उत्पादन व खपत का क्या स्थान है तथा क्या कृषि-प्रयोजनों के लिये बिजली की अधिक व्यवस्था करने के लिये कोई योजना है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम रहे; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) देश में 1967-68 में कुल 4540 करोड़ यूनिट बिजली उत्पन्न हुई थी और इसमें से 4100 करोड़ यूनिट सरकारी बिजली घरों से उत्पन्न हुए थे।

(ख) जनहित कार्यों में कुल जितनी बिजली की खपत होती है उसका 7.3 प्रतिशत भाग ग्रामों में कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए हुआ है।

(ग) से (ङ) आजकल की कीमतों पर कृषि की उपज 11595 करोड़ रुपये की हुई है जोकि 1966-67 में हुई 24,389 करोड़ रुपये की कुल उपज का 47.5 प्रतिशत है।

चौथी योजना के दौरान 12.5 लाख पंपों को बिजली देने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 27 लाख किलोवाट की अतिरिक्त प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता अपेक्षित हैं। बिजली की इस मांग को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी देश की कृषि सम्बन्धी औद्योगिक तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सिंचाई व बिजली मंत्रालय चौथी योजना में पर्याप्त उत्पादन क्षमता की व्यवस्था हेतु प्रयास कर रही है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उससे तो यही प्रतीत होता है कि बिजली का जो उपयोग पब्लिक यूटिलिटी के लिए होता है उसका केवल 7.3 प्रतिशत ही कृषि के लिए होता है जबकि कृषि उत्पादन की जो मात्रा है वह 47 प्रतिशत दिखलाई गई है—यानी विषमता है इसे स्वयं मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है। चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत इसपर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जायेगा, यह आश्वासन भी यहां पर दिया हुआ है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश भर में बिजली की दरों में जो विषमता है उसको समाप्त करने, उनमें एक समानता लाने की दृष्टि से क्या प्रादेशिक सरकारों को कोई विशेष निर्देश दिए गये हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : It is true, Sir, that in many States the rates are higher than 12 paise which was fixed as the economic rate for agricultural operations. We have been constantly reminding them that they should reduce the rates. In many States the rates have been considerably reduced. The highest rate is now 15 paise instead of 12 paise in many States like Bihar, Maharashtra and so on. We hope in course of time the rates will be further reduced. We will request them that they should further reduce the rates.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जबकि वहां पर संविद की सरकार थी, तो वहां पर बिजली की दरें घटाई गई थीं लेकिन राज्यपाल के शासन में फिर बिजली की दरों को बढ़ा दिया गया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में आज फिर नया शासन आया हुआ है, उसने बिजली की दरें घटाई हैं या नहीं ? यदि नहीं घटाई हैं तो उन दरों को घटाने की दृष्टि से क्या शासन कोई निर्णय लेगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO : No, Sir, there has been no increase. What they have done is, they have made the rates uniform. The rate in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in 15 paise per unit. That is the rate that they have fixed. As I submitted earlier, we hope we will be able to persuade and request them to reduce rate further.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभा पटल पर जो बयान रखा गया है उस मालूम होता है कि केवल 7.3 प्रतिशत बिजली ही खेती के लिए मिलती है जबकि प्रोडक्सन 47.5 प्रतिशत होता है। इस देश में खेती का जो महत्व है उसको देखते हुए अगर 75 प्रतिशत बिजली भी खेती के लिए दी जाये तो वह भी कम होगी लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम जितना प्रोडक्शन है उतनी प्रतिशत बिजली खेती के लिए दी जायेगी ?

दूसरी बात जिसे मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं वह यह कि इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए तो बिजली सस्ती दी जाती है लेकिन खेती के लिए बिजली मंहगी दी जाती है इसलिए अगर आप खेती के लिए बिजली की दर और सस्ती नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम उद्योगों के लिए बिजली की दरों के बराबर क्या उसको ले आयेंगे ?

Dr. K. L. RAO : I want to submit that the rate charged for agricultural operations is less than what we charge for medium and small scale industries. Only the rate for heavy industries is smaller than the rate for agriculture, and there are some reasons for that. Apart from that, we agree with the hon. Member that agriculture forms 50 per cent of our national production and it is very important that we increase our agricultural production. Electricity being one of the major inputs to increase agricultural production we should reduce the rate for electricity used for pumping for agricultural purposes.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : In his statement the hon. Minister has mentioned that power demand will be given priority. May I know whether there is any scheme to integrate the different grid systems ? While we have shortage of power in some States, other States are surplus in electricity. When will he implement the national grid system ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I submitted at the time of the budget speech, we are now having the framework of an all-India grid. That is to say, we have got some connected lines with few missing links in various parts of the country. We hope to connect these missing links in this Plan. Then we have got to strengthen the transmission lines. I hope by the end of the Fifth Plan we will have a very strong network of transmission lines all over the country. Then we can hope to reduce the power shortage in this country.

SHRI RANAGA : Now in some cases power is supplied to a village for pump sets but not lighting or *vice versa*. Will government try to see that such anomalies are removed ? Secondly, power is supplied to two villages and in between two or three villages are not given the benefit of power at all. Will government take necessary steps to remove these anomalies in different States as soon as possible ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Under our present policy we give preference for agricultural pumping sets ; village electrification takes a secondary place. Naturally, if there is a demand from a village for electricity for a number of pump sets, the village will also get electrified along with it. But if there are no pumps in a village, electrification is not taken up so expeditiously. So, as the hon. Member has correctly mentioned, there may be two or three villages in between which are not electrified. That is because there are no agricultural pumping sets in those villages.

SHRI RANGA : But the electric lines are passing through those villages which are not electrified.

DR. K. L. RAO : That is true ; the lines are passing through those villages and the villagers are angry that they are not getting electricity. But if there are pumping sets, those villages will get electricity. All these anomalies would be sorted out as we generate more and more of electricity and there is no shortage.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Water Problem in Greater Bombay

*1056. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the acute water problem faced by the citizens of Greater Bombay ;

(b) whether Government propose to assist the Maharashtra Government and the Bombay Municipal Corporation to start work on projects designed to augment the city's water supply ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide drinking water facilities in the respective States. Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, State Governments are given 100% loan assistance for all their urban water supply schemes.

Stakna Hydel Scheme in Ladakh

*1058. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Stakna Hydel Scheme in Ladakh has been approved by Government ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) the electricity likely to be generated under the scheme and cost involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c) The Stakna Hydel Scheme which envisages installation of 3.24 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.3 crores has not yet been approved by the Government.

अमीर तथा गरीब व्यक्तियों के बीच असमानता

*1059. **श्री ओंकार सिंह :**
श्री शशि भूषण :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमीर और गरीब व्यक्तियों के बीच आज भी वही असमानता है जो वर्ष 1950 में थी;

(ख) तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं और तत्पश्चात् वार्षिक योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 1950 की तुलना में यह असमानता कितनी सीमा तक दूर हुई है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस असमानता को न्यूनतम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक की गई कार्यवाही प्रभावहीन रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) आय के वितरण और रहन-सहन के स्तर से सम्बन्धित समिति, जिसने आय की असमानता और उससे सम्बद्ध अन्य मामलों का अध्ययन किया तथा अपनी रिपोर्ट के भाग 1 में इस नतीजे पर पहुँची है कि पहली दो आयोजनाओं की अवधियों में आय के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में जो परिवर्तन हुए हों

उनके बारे में तर्क संगत निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए आवश्यक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) यद्यपि इस सम्बन्ध में सही आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, फिर भी जो प्रमाण मिलते हैं उनसे पता चलता है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है।

(ग) असामनता को कम करना आयोजना का एक स्वीकृत उद्देश्य रहा है। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए ये उपाय किए जाते हैं :— क्रमिक रूप से बढ़ने वाले प्रत्यक्ष कर लगाना; उन वस्तुओं पर ऊंची दरों पर अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाना जिनका उपयोग मुख्यतः जनता के समृद्ध वर्ग करते हैं; विकास सम्बन्धी प्रयत्नों के द्वारा रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाना; उद्योग और वितरण के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी और सहकारी क्षेत्रों का विस्तार करना; छोटे उद्योगों और ग्रामोद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना; एकाधिकार की प्रवृतियों को रोकने के उपाय करना; सामाजिक सेवाओं का विस्तार करना और उन अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों को स्थिर करना जिनका उपयोग अधिक मात्रा में कम आय वाले वर्ग करते हैं। इनमें से बहुत से मामलों के सम्बन्ध में, चौथी आयोजना की अवधि में जो नीतियां अपनाने का विचार है वे चौथी आयोजना के प्रारूप में शामिल की जायंगी।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

बाढ़ नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन

*1060. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4640 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाढ़ नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल अमरीका गया था उसके द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) (क) और (ख) : विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-733/69]

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की कमी

*1061. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतन्त्रता-प्राप्ति के 21 वर्ष के बाद भी गांवों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं की नितान्त कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त तथा समुचित चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) और (ख) 1953 से अब तक देश के ग्राम क्षेत्रों में 4851 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है। संचारी रोगों की रोकथाम के लिए सामूहिक कार्यक्रम भी चलाये जा रहे हैं।

यह सच है कि कुछ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में डाक्टर नहीं हैं। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सभी प्रकार से प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं।

Setting up of an Aluminium Plant Based on Gujarat Bauxite

1062. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the feasibility of setting up export-oriented Aluminium Plant based on Gujarat bauxite deposits; and

(b) if so, the capacity, location, cost and financing arrangements of the Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) (a) and (b). A detailed techno-economic feasibility study for an export-oriented *alumina* plant in Gujarat is proposed to be taken up. Details regarding capacity, location, cost etc. of the alumina plant would be available only on preparation of the feasibility study.

IDA Credit for Telecommunication Development

*1063. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Development Association's team has visited India for negotiations with the Department of Communications on the third credit sought for telecommunications development; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A World Bank Mission visited India in the middle of January 1969, for appraisal of the third telecommunications development Project.

(b) After the Mission submits the Appraisal Report to the Bank, the Board of Directors are expected to take a decision on the amount of the credit or loan to be given for telecommunications.

Production of Petroleum and Allied Products

*1064. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of petroleum and allied products has increased considerably during the last five years;

(b) if so, the estimated production thereof during 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(c) the estimated demand for petroleum and diesel oil during the next three years; and

(d) the steps being taken to cover the shortage of supply relatively to the demand for these two products ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of petroleum products during 1967-68 was 13769 thousand tonnes and during 1968-69 (April/February) was 13907 thousand tonnes.

(c) The demand of petroleum products and Diesel oil during the next three years has been estimated as under :—

('000' tonnes)

Year	Demand of Petroleum Products	Demand of Diesel oil
1969	16113	4453
1970	18158	4463
1971	20532	5467

(d) The steps are being taken to meet the increasing demand of petroleum products and Diesel Oil by setting up more refineries and expand existing refineries.

Coal-Based Fertilizer Plant in Andhra Pradesh

*1065. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a coal-based fertilizer plant in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when Government propose to finalise the plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The question of setting up coal based fertilizer plant at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh is under consideration. It is expected that a decision will be taken shortly. According to the feasibility report prepared by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., the factory when completed will produce 228,000 tonnes of Nitrogen per annum. The total project cost has been estimated at about Rs. 72 crores.

Computerisation in L. I. C.

*1066. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the system of computerisation which had been introduced in the Life Insurance Corporation some time ago;

(b) the places where it has so far been introduced;

(c) its impact on expenditure and savings; and

(d) the over-all reaction of the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation to it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). The System of computerised operations set up at Bombay, has to date covered about 4 lakhs of policies out of a total of 10 lakhs policies of the Bombay Divisional Office.

(c) It is too early to assess the impact of computerisation on expenditure and savings. The installation of Computer System has been done mainly to render better an defficient service to the policy holders and agents.

(d) The Class III & IV employees are opposed to the introduction of computers in LIC and have been agitating against it.

Corba Fertilizer Plant.

*1067. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: SHRI YASWANT SINGH KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to locate a coal based fertilizer plant at Karba in Madhya Pradesh:

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in reaching a decision;

(c) whether it is a fact that project report for the plant has been received by Government; and

(d) if so, whether it has been considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It was considered necessary to study the working of the coal-based projects in other countries with a view to determine the techno-economic feasibility of the process etc. with reference to our conditions.

(c) Yes; a feasibility report has been received.

(d) It is under examination.

Overtime Allowance to Government Employees.

*1068. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government Employees drawing Rs. 500 or above are not entitled to draw over-time allowance for the extra work they are called upon to put in beyond office hours;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the employees continue to perform the same duties—when they draw Rs. 500 only by earning annual increments with the efflux of time; and

(c) if so, the justification for debarring such employees from over-time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI). (a) Yes, Sir. In the scheme of Overtime Allowance applicable to office and other comparable staffs, non-gazetted staff drawing a pay of Rs. 500 p.m. or above, and all gazetted officers are not entitled to overtime allowance.

(b) and (c). While gazetted officers as a class have in this scheme been made ineligible for Overtime Allowance, in the case of non-gazetted staff also, in order to eliminate higher supervisory staff a pay limit for eligibility had to be laid down. This limit at Rs. 500 is based on a specific recommendation of the Second Pay Commission.

Bank Credit to Small-Scale Industries

*1069 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Shri B. N. Adarkar, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India stated in Bombay on the 21st January, 1969 that one lakh twenty-five thousand small-scale industrial concerns account for 20 per cent of the national income, but they get not more than 7 per cent of the total bank credits;

(b) if so, the reasons why this state of affairs is continuing even now; and

(c) the scheme of Government to change this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Small-scale industry has been recognised as a priority sector and the National Credit Council has recommended that commercial banks should increase their involvment in the financing of this sector. Specific targets for increased credit to this sector by the commercial banks have been laid down in the light of the recommendation of the National Credit Council and the Reserve Bank has been watching their progress in this regard.

Committee to Examine Delhi Master Plan

*1070. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to examine the Delhi Master Plan recently;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Committee;

(c) their terms of reference; and

(d) when the Committee is likely to submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Scarcity of X-Ray Films

*1071. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of X-Ray films has been stopped;

(b) if so, the internal production and how far it is short of the normal demand as established by previous consumption; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to meet the demand in full ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The indigenous production during 1969 is expected to be slightly more than half

the estimated demand. The demand is approximately one million square metres.

(c) Adequate provision has been made in the Trade plans for import of medical X-Ray films to cover the gap between present indigenous production and the estimated demand.

Nylon industry

*1072. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the advertisement appearing in the Hindustan Times of the 31st January, 1969 issued by the Nylon Industry to the effect, that the estimated quantity of nylon yarn smuggled into the country is equivalent to almost 50 per cent of the daily production of indigenous nylon yarn;

(b) whether because of the easy availability of smuggled goods in the country and heavy excise duty to which the indigenous production has been subjected, a huge accumulation of stocks is piling up; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken steps to check the unhealthy competition to which the Nylon industry has been subjected to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Though there is some smuggling of nylon yarn, there is nothing to indicate that the quantity of nylon yarn smuggled into the country each day is equivalent to 50% of the daily production of nylon yarn in India.

(b) Stocks of nylon yarn held by the manufacturers during this year (upto February, 1969) are understood to be generally more than the stocks held during the corresponding period in the last year.

(c) Under the recent budget proposals the rates of Central Excise duty on nylon yarn of finer variety have been substantially reduced. Further, all possible steps are being taken to check smuggling into India of foreign goods including nylon yarn. The Customs Act, 1962 has recently been amended making additional provisions for the purpose of checking illegal import of nylon yarn.

मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीस गढ़ क्षेत्र में लोहे के भंडार

*1073 : **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में लोहे के विशाल भंडार पाये गये हैं,

(ख) यदि हां तो कितनी मात्रा में तथा उनका उपयोग करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण करने से पता चला है कि अयस्क में लोहे की मात्रा 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक है; और

(घ) क्या लोहे अयस्क के ऐसे विशाल भंडार मध्य प्रदेश के किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में भी पाये गये हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Providing Almirahs, Barsati and Wash-Basin in Government Quarters

*1074. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are providing almirahs, barsati and wash-basins in Type II and III Government Quarters in Delhi where these amenities have not been provided;

(b) if so, when the work will be completed, year-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Government have decided to provide almirahs in Type II and Type III quarters constructed after 1942 in which these do not exist. There is, however, no proposal to provide Barsatis and wash-basin in Type II and Type III quarters.

(b) As the expenditure involved in the provision of almirahs is substantial, the work has been taken up in phases. The present position is as under :—

(i) Laxmibai Nagar	Work completed.
(ii) Residential flats over shops in Sectors V and VII, R.K. Puram	The work is expected to be completed shortly.
(iii) Sarojini Nagar.	

In respect of other colonies, the work will be taken up according to the availability of funds.

(c) The expenditure involved in the provision of wash basins and barsatis in all types II and III quarters in Delhi will be of the order of Rs. 1.39 crores; in view of the need for economy, it is not considered desirable to incur this expenditure.

Messing and Washing Allowances to Nurses of Delhi Hospitals.

*1075. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the nurses in the Delhi hospitals are still paid Messing and Washing allowances as fixed in 1929; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise these allowances taking into account the present prices of commodities and the cost of living ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No.

(b) The question of revision of messing allowance, dearness allowance and city compensatory allowance for Nursing personnel is under consideration.

दिल्ली की बृहत् योजना का उल्लंघन रोकने के लिये समिति

*1076. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के एक सदस्य ने बृहत योजना के उल्लंघन को रोकने के लिए एक सर्व-दलीय समिति गठित करने की मांग की है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि निगम स्वयं इसका उल्लंघन करता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उल्लंघनों को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Fertilizer Plant at Tuticorin (Madras)

*1077. SHRI S. XAVIER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a Fertilizer Plant at Tuticorin in Madras State during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from M/s Madras State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for establishing a fertilizer factory at Tuticorin in two phases for production of 198,000 tonnes of ammonia and 280,500 tonnes of urea per annum in the first phase and additional 66,000 tonnes of ammonium chloride and 66,000 tonnes of soda ash per annum, in the second phase with West German and Japanese collaboration. The scheme involves a total estimated expenditure of about Rs. 50 crores inclusive of about Rs. 19.55 crores of foreign exchange.

(c) No decision in respect of the scheme has yet been taken.

Transmission of Power from Satpura Project to Rajasthan

*1078. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have directed the Government of Madhya Pradesh to take early steps to facilitate the transmission of power from Satpura Project to Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Government thereto; and

(c) whether the power has since been transmitted ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). At present a portion of Rajasthan's share of satpura power is being transmitted to Rajasthan through the existing transmission system, but this is inadequate for the purpose. At the instance of the Government of India, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board have agreed to string a second circuit in the existing 132 KV transmission line from Burwaha to Ujjain which will enable Rajasthan to draw almost their full share of Satpura power. The stringing work will be taken up shortly.

Fixing of Salary of Government Employees After Income-Tax Deduction

*1079. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the question of fixing the salary of their employees after deducting Income-tax from their pay with a view to reduce the expenses on administration;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) whether Government propose to examine the feasibility of implementing such a proposition in case Government have not examined it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Commissioning of Hindustan Copper Project

*1080 SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed airborne survey for the location of ore deposits in Mysore, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh undertaken by Government has serious lapses;

(b) whether the programme is stated to have involved considerable expenditure resulting in further delay in commissioning the Hindustan Copper Project at Khetri;

(c) whether the Khetri Project has suffered following the reported diversion of

funds meant for it to 'Operation Hard Rock' and that any further diversion of funds earmarked for the project would be suicidal; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter for the early commissioning of the project and to stop the diversion of funds earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) : (a) The proposal to undertake air-borne mineral survey in selected areas of Mysore, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh is still under consideration. The question of lapses, therefore, does not arise.

(b) to (d). No funds meant for Hindustan Copper Ltd. were diverted to 'Operation Hard Rock' and as such the question of delay in commissioning the Khetri Copper Project on account of diversion of funds does not arise.

Tuberculin Tests and B.C.G. Vaccinations

6185. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tuberculin tests and B. C. G. Vaccinations performed annually during the last three years and number of B. C. G. teams operating at present;

(b) the annual cost of tuberculin tests and B. C. G. Vaccinations;

(c) whether it is a fact that door-to-door scheme of mass vaccination has failed and the target has hardly reached 50 per cent and if so, the reasons for the failure; and

(d) the number of deaths that occurred as a result of B. C. G. Vaccinations during this period and number of patients suffering from side-effects of B. C. G., nature of the side-effects; type of treatment given and with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) :

(a) Year	Tuberculin test performed	B.C.G. (vaccinations)
	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)
1966	71.70	96.04
1967	42.74	93.67
1968	33.82	85.31

221 B. C. G. Teams are operating at present.

(b) Approximately Rs. 88.00 lakhs per year.

(c) The door-to-door scheme of mass vaccination has not failed. Between 50 to 60% target has been achieved in the entire country. Some of the reasons for shortfall are as under :

(i) Scattered population.

(ii) Insufficient number of B. C. G. Teams; and

(iii) Difficulty in meeting all the children at home at one time.

(d) No deaths or significant side-effects have been reported as a result of B. C. G. vaccinations during this period. Occasionally some minor local reaction larger than normal develops in a few cases at the vaccination site and slight enlargement of the regional lymph node, also takes place; but these subside without any special treatment.

Loans Received From International Development Association

6186. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of loans received from the International Development Association

so far under the 50 year repayment plan with year of first instalment of repayment and the amount payable ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank) has so far given 22 development credits to India, for different projects, amounting to US Dollars 1,010,121,132. Each credit is repayable in semiannual instalments over a period of 40 years commencing after the grace period of the first 10 years. The repayment of the first credit will start in 1971.

A detailed statement on the above credits is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See No LT—734/69*]

Excise Duty Realised From Tobacco Produced in Gujarat

6187. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in Gujarat State brought under tobacco cultivation during 1968;

(b) the production of tobacco in this area during the above period ; and

(c) the total amount of excise duty realised therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) An area of 1,04,668 hectares was under tobacco cultivation in Gujarat State during the year 1968.

(b) 13,95,30,861 kgs.

(c) Tobacco produced can be disposed of according to one of the following four methods :—

(i) cleared on payment of duty ;

(ii) deposited in a public warehouse ;

(iii) deposited in a bonded store-room in the curer's own premises ; and

(iv) transferred to a wholesale dealer who possesses warehouse licence for storage of such produce.

The total amount of excise duty realised from tobacco in Gujarat State during 1968, irrespective of the area or year of production is Rs. 4,65,57,455.

Sale of Commodities at Uniform Rates

6188. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the commodities like cement, coal, etc. are sold at uniform rates all over the country ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the list of commodities which are sold at uniform rates ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Increments on Merger of Dearness Allowance With Pay

6189. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the merger of Dearness Allowance with pay, Government employees would be entitled to annual increment at enhanced rates admissible to employees at such higher stage of their respective pay scales as is obtained after merging the dearness allowance with previously drawn pay, for example, those reaching the stage of 480 or more in the pay scale of 210-10-270-15-480-EB-20-530 would begin getting Rs. 20 as annual increment or not ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A portion of Dearness Allowance has been treated as pay for certain specified purposes. The scales of pay as such have not been revised as a result of the merger. The increments in the various pay scales will, therefore continue to be regulated with reference to basic pay drawn from time to time.

Refusal Of Type II Accommodation By Employees Occupying Type I Accommodation

6190. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4062 on the 24th March, 1969 and state the number of class III employees (occupying type I accommodation) to whom type II accommodation was offered but was refused by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): During the period from January, 1968 to February, 1969, 290 Class III employees occupying type I accommodation in the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi, refused to accept the allotment of type II accommodation offered to them.

Rural Electrification In Tripura

6191. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified in Tripura so far and how many villages still remain to be electrified ;

(b) the scheme for rural electrification in Tripura for 1969-70 and for the State's Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(c) the estimated cost thereof ; and

(d) the Central assistance demanded and granted for the implementation of these Schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) In Tripura 54 villages were electrified and 4,878 still remained to be electrified as on 31.3. 1969.

(b) to (d). It is proposed to electrify 14 villages in Tripura during 1969-70. The Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

Per Capita Consumption Of Electricity in States

6192. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the latest figures of per-capita consumption of electricity in each State and Union Territory in India, the All India figure and how these compare with that in Tripura ;

(b) whether the per capita power consumption in Tripura is comparatively too low ; and

(c) how far this would come in level with the All India figure by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. see* No LT 735/69]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A clear picture will emerge after the Fourth Plan is finalised.

Installed Power Capacity In Tripura

6193. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the installed power capacity per-thousand of population in 1951 and at the

end of the First, Second and Third Five year Plans and the increase therein over the subsequent three annual plans in Tripura ;

(b) the corrresponding all-India figures ;

(c) the average rate of increase therein per annum over the said period in Tripura ; and

(d) the details of the proposals under Tripura's draft Fourth Five Year Plan to augment the power generating capacity in the State and how far the installed capacity per-thousand in Tripura is likely to come up to the all-India level by the end of the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement.

Statement

Estimated installed power generation capacity in Kilowatts per 1000 population (Public Utility Undertakings only).

	Beginning of First Plan	End of First Plan	End of Second Plan	End of Third Plan	By March 1967	By March 1968	By March 1969 (Provisional)
Tripura	0.478	0.552	0.83	1.79	1.97	1.90	2.03
All-India	4.733	6.77	10.62	18.12	20.30	22.96	24.43

(c) the average rate of increase in the installed capacity per 1000 population is as under :

During 1st Plan	3.1%
During 2nd Plan	10.0%
During 3rd Plan	23.0%
During the period from 1.4.1966 to 31.3.1969.	4.3%

(d) A clear picture will emerge only after the 4th Five Year Plan has been finalised.

Government Junior Model School, Talwara

6194. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (Kotah) : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Education Department is running the Government Junior Model School, Talwara township for the last three years on the lines of Government Junior Model School at Chandigath;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an overwhelming majority of concerned parents want that the medium of instruction should be Hindi/Punjabi as at present and the said school should continue to be run by the Punjab Education Department;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Beas Project Administration *vide* their D. O. Letter No. 510/BPT dated the 23rd September 1968, has moved the Punjab Government (Education Department) to introduce English as medium of instruction instead of Hindi/Punjabi as at present; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the above letter on the Table ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) The Project authorities have stated that Junior Model School at Talwara was not being run by the Punjab Education Department on the same lines as the Model Schools at Chandigarh, resulting in dissatisfaction amongst the employees of the Project.

(b) No. However, some representations from the staff working on the Project at Talwara were received requesting that the

medium of instruction should be Hindi/Punjabi.

(c) In the. D. O. letter referred to, it was brought out that the Model School at Talwara was not being run by the Government of Punjab on the same lines as the Model Schools at Chandigarh and that the School be handed over to the Project authorities.

(d) A copy of D. O. letter referred to is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No. LT—736/69)

Beas Project Administration's Model School at Talwara Township

6195. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (Kotah): Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Beas Control Board, New Delhi had sanctioned a Model School (up to Sixth Standard) for Talwara Township to be run on the lines of Model School being run by the Punjab Education Department at Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the sanction on the Table;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the medium of instruction in Government Model School, Chandigarh is Hindi/Punjabi and English is being taught from the very beginning;

(d) whether it is further a fact that the Beas Project authorities, Parents body being unable to run the school handed over the Junior Model School Talwara to the Punjab Education Department; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes.

(b) An extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the 8th meeting of the Beas Control Board is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—737/69]

(c) There are two Government Model Schools functioning at Chandigarh, one senior and the other junior. The medium of instruction in the senior Model School is English, whereas in the Junior Model School, the medium of instruction is Hindi/Punjabi and English is being taught from the very beginning.

(d) and (e). A Model School was being run by the Parent's Body of the children with English medium on the public School lines at their own cost. Later on after sanctioning of the School by the Beas Control Board as per their decision attached the Punjab Education Department was requested to take over the Model School at Talwara and run it on the pattern approved by the Board at the cost of the Project.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य को डीजल तेल का नियतन

6196. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1969 से मार्च, 1969 तक की अवधि में महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार को डीजल तेल की कितनी मात्रा का कोटा नियत किया गया था तथा उपर्युक्त अवधि में उसमें से वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा उस राज्य को सप्लाई की गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त अवधि में राज्य में डीजल तेल की कमी थी और यह शहरों में नहीं मिल रहा था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने राज्य के लिये नियत किये जा रहे डीजल तेल के कोटे में वृद्धि की है और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण): (क) हाई स्पीड (उच्च गति) या लाइट

डीज़ल तेल के लिए राज्य वार कोई कोटा नहीं है। पश्चादुक्त उत्पाद के लिए भारी खपत वाले राज्यों के बारे में, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र भी शामिल है मासिक मांग अनुमान लगाये जाते हैं। मांग होने पर, इन अनुमानों के अनुसार सप्लाई की जाती है। जनवरी से मार्च, 1969 तक महाराष्ट्र के लिए लगाये गये अनुमान तथा वास्तविक प्रेषण निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(मीटरी टनों में)

	कोटा	प्रेषण
जनवरी, 1969	15,000	13,210
फरवरी, 1969	16,500	12,974
मार्च, 1969	16,000	15,244

(ख) महाराष्ट्र के कुछ जिलों से हल्के डीजल तेल की कमी के बारे में रिपोर्ट मिली थी। इसका कारण बम्बई से धीमा प्रेषण था। जहां पर बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट रेलवे की श्रमिक समस्याओं के कारण रेलवे लदान पर प्रभाव पड़ा था।

(ग) राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से, अप्रैल मास के लिए हल्के डीज़ल तेल की मांग 16,500 मीटरी टन अनुमानित है। मांग होने पर तेल कम्पनियों को सम्पूर्ण मात्रा और यदि आवश्यक हो, तो अधिक मात्रा भी भेजने के लिए कहा गया है।

Promotion of Sectional Officers

6197. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under part V of Recruitment Rules, only permanent Sectional Officers could be promoted;

(b) if so, the rules under which the temporary Sectional Officers are being promoted; and

(c) the reasons why the temporary Sectional Officers are not promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineers against the quota of Union Public Service Commission as they are equally qualified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Temporary Sectional Officers, who are graduates, are selected for appointment to the grade of Assistant Engineer under Part IV of the Recruitment Rules.

(c) the U. P. S. C. quota is to be filled by direct recruitment through the Engineering Services Examination held by the Commission and by transfer, if any, of officers from other departments. The temporary Sectional Officers cannot be promoted as Assistant Engineers against the direct recruitment quota. They may, however, appear in Engineering Services Examination, if otherwise eligible, and if they are successful they will be appointed in the direct recruitment quota.

Increase of Uniform Allowance to Nurses in Employees State Insurance Corporation Dispensaries

6198. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FLMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry issued a letter No. F. 1271/66-H, dated the 17th April, 1967 addressed to the Delhi Administration regarding the Increase of Uniform Allowances to nurses in the Employees State Insurance Corporation dispensaries;

(b) whether the same has been given effect to by the Administration;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) whether the staff is going to be paid the arrears of the said allowance for the time lag of two years and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). Orders contained in the Minitry of Health letter No. F. 12-71/66-H, dated the 17th April, 1966 were extended to the Nursing staff of the Hospitals under the Delhi Administration with effect from the 1st June, 1966. These orders do not apply to the Employees State Insurance Corporation which is an autonomous body.

P. & T. Engineers on Deputation to C. P. W. D.

6199. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4055 on the 24th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the tenure of deputation of P & T Engineers to C. P. W. D.;

(b) whether it is proposed to absorb these officials in present posts or repatriate them to P & T on completion of their deputation period and if so, the conditions thereof;

(c) the duty hours they are required to perform especially during the Session days keeping in view the duty hours they are supposed to have normally performed in case of their being in P & T itself;

(d) when they performed duty beyond normal duty period, what mode of compensation is being allowed at present or proposed to be allowed and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the position of these officers in waiting list for allotment of accommodation as indicated; and

(f) the time taken to finalise the special pay case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Assistant Engineer joined C. P. W. D. on 14th September, 1967 and no tenure has been specified in his case. The Engineering Supervisor joined C. P. W. D. on 21st July, 1967 and he is at present, on deputation for a period of 2 years.

(b) There is no proposal at present to absorb them in the C. P. W. D.

(c) During inter-Session period, these officers observe the normal working hours, *i.e.* from 9.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. The prescribed duty hours in the P & T Department for the non-shift staff of these categories are also from 9.30 a. m. to 4.30 p. m.

During Session period, the normal duty hours are 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p. m. with one hour lunch break. The officers are, howevers required to sit late until the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha adjourn in the evening.

(d) The two officers on deputation from the P & T Department are equivalent in rank to the Assistant Engineer and Sectional Officer in the C. P. W. D. Their duty hours are to be adjusted according to the job requirement, as they come under the category of supervisory staff. Like Assistant Engineer and Sectional Officer of the C. P. W. D., no compensation is allowed to these P & T officials for any duty beyond the normal working hours.

(e) The two officers are very junior for any immediate allotment of accommodation from the General Pool, having joined the service comparatively recently.

(f) It is not possible to indicate when the examination of the special pay case will be finalised.

प्रतिवेदनों आदि का प्रकाशन

6200. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय तथा उसके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा संगठनों के सम्बन्ध में सभी प्रकार के आयोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन ग्रुपों और समितियों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कौन-कौन से प्रकाशन किन-किन तरीखों को तथा किन-किन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किये गये और उनके मूल्य क्या थे तथा उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत तथा प्रकाशित किये गये प्रतिवेदनों की उपलब्धता के बारे में स्थिति क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : पेट्रोलियम और रसायन विभागों से सम्बन्धित सूचना संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दे दी गई है :

विवरण

प्रकाशन का नाम	प्रकाशन की तारीख	जिस भाषा में प्रकाशित हुआ	मूल्य	उपलब्धि की स्थिति
1. उर्वरक अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट	19. 8. 1968	अंग्रेजी	बिक्रीय के लिए नहीं।	केवल सरकारी कार्य के लिये।
2. रिटेल आऊटलैटस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट	नवम्बर, 1967	अंग्रेजी	3.95 रुपये एक प्रति।	प्रतियां प्रकाशनों के प्रबन्धक, दिल्ली से उपलब्ध है।
3. तेल मूल्यों के कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट।	18. 3. 1966	अंग्रेजी	5.00 रुपये एक प्रति।	बिक्री के लिये 338 प्रतियां उपलब्ध हैं।

खान तथा धातु विभाग से सम्बन्धित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जाने वाले प्रकाशन

6201. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय तथा उसके सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा संगठनों के सम्बन्ध में सभी प्रकार के आयोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन ग्रुपों और समितियों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कौन-कौन से प्रकाशन किन-किन तारीखों को तथा किन-किन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किये गये और उनके मूल्य क्या थे तथा उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत तथा प्रकाशित किये गये प्रतिवेदनों की उपलब्धता के बारे में स्थिति क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : सूचना सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT-738/169]

Students Appeared in M.B.B.S. Examination in Delhi

6202. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students who appeared in M. B. B. S, examinations in Delhi during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the number of students who passed in these examinations, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Year	Number of students who appeared in the M.B.B.S. examination (Including supplementary examination)	Number of students who passed in the M.B.B.S. examination (Including supplementary examination).
1966	254	229
1967	287	264
1968	298	282
	839	775

Import of Ammonia

6203. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give liences for the import of ammonia;

(b) if so, the value thereof; and

(c) the name of the country from which ammonia is proposed to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

M/s. Bird and Company

6204. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investigations going into the affairs of M/s. Bird and Company have since been completed;

(b) the amount of Income-tax arrears due from its Directors, giving the names of the Directors and the amount outstanding against each one of them; and

(c) the success achieved by Government in the realisation of amount from the Company as well as its Directors during 1968 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the investigations by the Income-tax authorities into the affairs of M/s. Bird & Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta following the customs cases against that company in respect of exports of iron ore between July, 1951 and May, 1954 and of jute carpet backing cloth from January, 1957 to January, 1963. Investigations by the Income-tax authorites in so far as export of jute carpet backing cloth is concerned have been completed. Other investigations are in progress.

(b) No arrears of Income-tax are outstanding from the Directors of the company, whose names are given below :

1. Sir Walter Michelmore

2. Mr. D.C.B. Pilkington

3. Mr. D.L.V. Rowe

4. Mr. J. M. Addison Scott

5. Mr. P. Prasad

6. Mr. F. C. Badhwar

(c) An amount of about Rs. 6 lakhs is outstanding against the Company under Section 23 A of the Income-tax Act, 1922 for the Assessment Years 1955-56 and 1957-58 to 1961-62. The assessee has filed a writ petition before the High Court of Calcutta and has obtained a stay order till the disposal of the writ petition. The assessee has furnished adequate security to the satisfaction of the Registrar of the High Court.

As no arrears of Income-tax are outstanding against the Directors of the company, the question of realisation of the same does not arise.

दिल्ली के आस-पास के गाँवों में नागरिक सुविधायें

6205. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री राम गोपाल शाल वाले :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अनेक गांव दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन आ गये हैं और अब उनके विकास की जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण पर है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इनमें से अधिकतर गांवों में पेय जल, विद्युत और शौचालयों की व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और कब तक इनका प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) से (ग). दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण दिल्ली के उन शहरी गांवों (अर्बन विलेजिज) के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी है जो फिलहाल प्राधिकरण के "विकास क्षेत्रों" में पड़ते हैं। उन्होंने पहले ही 32 ग्रामों के लिए विकास योजनाएँ तैयार कर ली हैं और इन ग्रामों में शौचालय, गलियों का फर्श (पेवमेण्ट) और बर्षा के पानी की नालियों जैसी मूल सुधिवाओं को उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

क्लोरोटेटरा साइक्लिन का प्रयोग

6206. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबयोटिक्स प्लांट, ऋषिकेश के भूतपूर्व उपाधीक्षक और एक विशेषज्ञ समिति ने यह मत प्रकट किया है कि मानवीय शरीर पर क्लोरोटेटरा साइक्लिन का प्रयोग वांछनीय नहीं है और इस कारण उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता में कमी की जानी चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्लोरोटेटरा साइक्लिन प्लांट का आयात करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण): (क) और (ख). सरकार को मालूम है कि इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड के निर्देशकों की एक समिति ने क्लोरो-

टेटरासक्लिन की क्षमता में कमी और टेटरासाक्लिन की क्षमता में बृद्धि करने की सलाह इस आधार पर की थी कि टेटरासाक्लिन में सापेक्षतः श्रेष्ट चिकित्सीय गुण हैं। ऋषिकेश स्थित एण्टीबायोटिक्स सन्यंत्र के उपाधीक्षक ने भी यही बताया था। मानवीय शरीर के लिये क्लोरोटेटरासाक्लिन के इस्तेमाल की वान्छनीयता इस तथ्य से प्रकट होती है कि यह इण्डियन फार्माकोपोइया, 1966 और यू० के० फार्माकोपोइया, 1968 में शामिल है। इस तथ्य तथा रोग निरोध और चिकित्सा के लिये पशुओं के इलाज में औषधि के संभाव्य इस्तेमाल को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, जैसा कि रूस और अन्य देशों में देखा गया है, सन्यन्त्र के आयात करने के कदम उठाए गये हैं।

गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

6207. **श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :**
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
श्री रणजीतसिंह :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल:
श्री सूरज भान
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार और उन्हें हटाने से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई और उनमें से कितनी राशि खर्च नहीं की जा सकी;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निवारक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) गंदी बस्ती सफाई योजना के अन्तर्गत 1966-67, 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 वर्षों के दौरान, राज्य सरकारों को नियत की गयी तथा दी गयी केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—739/69]

(ख) और (ग). योजना राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जाती है। योजना के अन्तर्गत उन्हें केन्द्रीय सहायता, राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा दी गयी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पहली तीन तीमाही के वास्तविक व्यय तथा चौथी तिमाही के पूर्व अनुमानित व्यय के आधार पर निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार दी जाती है। योजना के अन्तर्गत निधियों का उपयोग राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इसे दी गयी प्राथमिकता पर निर्भर करता है तथा इस पर निर्भर करता है कि उनके द्वारा उनकी अपनी आयोजना सीमा में समकक्ष व्यवस्थायें किस सीमा तक उनके द्वारा स्थान पा सकती हैं।

Money Utilised By Directors Of Banks

6208. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government in regard to the money of the Indian Banks being utilised by their Directors for their own industries as compared to other depositors during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof bank-wise ;

(c) whether interest on such amounts are equally charged by all the banks from

their Directors' industries and other depositors ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information as at the end of 1966 and 1967 is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-740-69] Information for the year 1968 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Grant of loans and advances to directors and the concerns in which they are interested, has been prohibited under Section 20 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as recently amended, with effect from 1st February, 1969.

(c) and (d). There is no discrimination as such between the Directors and non-Director borrowers. However, the rate of interest charged by the banks on their advances usually depends on consideration like the security available against the loan, the purpose for which the loan is granted, the credit-worthiness of the party and his antecedents etc.

Paralysis

6209. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article published in the *Times of India* of the 30th December, 1968, under the caption 'Two-million victims of Paralysis' ;

(b) whether Government have collected information from their own source to verify the facts regarding the reported 2 million victims of paralysis in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal ; and if so, the findings of Government ;

(c) the reasons attributed to this type of paralysis known as 'Lathyrism' ; and

(d) the remedies suggested by Government to check the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) The number of cases in Madhya Pradesh is about 25,000. Information regarding the number of those suffering from lathyrism in the States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

(c) Lathyrism, a spastic type of paralysis involving the lower limbs is caused by the consumption over a long period of a large amount of khesari dal (Lathyrus sativus) either as dal, but mostly as roasted powdered dal converted into 'roti'. It has been established that if 40% of the total calories is derived from khesari dal for a long period, paralysis may result. The toxic principle causing this paralysis is present in the seeds and is a neuro-toxic principle. This principle has been chemically identified both by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Hyderabad as B oxalyl amino alanine.

(d) The preventive measures consist of educating the people about the danger of consumption of khesari dal. Intensive health education is being carried out in those States where such condition is prevalent.

Recently the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Hyderabad, has carried out pilot experiments demonstrating that a simple method of soaking the seeds for a long time in water and boiling it for a few hours and then discarding the water will remove the neuro-toxic principle. The soaked seeds can then be dried and either roasted and powdered or used as dal in the ordinary way. A

Master Plan For Drinking Water In Rajasthan Rural Areas

6210. SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the Rajasthan Government to implement its Rs. 70 crores Master Plan for the supply of drinking water to rural areas ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government have fixed some priorities to solve the problem ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of State Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. The following criteria were prescribed to be kept in view in formulating and fixing priorities for the rural water supply and sanitation projects when the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme was announced in 1954 :

(i) Areas where cholera, typhoid fever and other water and filth-borne diseases are most prevalent.

(ii) Areas of greater water scarcity.

(iii) Areas coverd by Public Health Centres where extensive personnel services are being developed.

(iv) Pilgrim centres.

Later on, on the advice of the Drinking Water Board, the State Government were requested to collect data regarding the water supply problem under the following four categories :—

(i) Difficult & Scarcity Areas.

(ii) Special backward areas.

(iii) Areas where water supply is unsafe and unwholesome.

(iv) Areas of inadequate water supply.

The overall estimated cost assessed by the State Government comes to aboust Rs. 70 crores.

Amendment of Delhi Master Plan

6211. SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHARDANAND :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amendments which have been made in the Master Plan of Delhi during the last Five Years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation and Members of Parliament from Delhi have been repeatedly demanding certain amendments in the Master Plan;

(c) if so, whether Government have provided any machinery to do the needfull; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—741 /69.]

(b) Some of the modifications indicated in the attached list, have been made at the

instance of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. No specific reference in this regard has, however, been received by D. D. A. from the Members of Parliament from Delhi.

(c) and (d). Provisions for making modifications in the Master Plan of Delhi are contained in Chapter III-A of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

घड़ियों की तस्करी रोकना

6212. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4630 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में विदेशी घड़ियों की बढ़ती हुई तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) इस समय भारत में किस किस मार्ग से घड़ियां चोरी-छिपे लाई जा रही हैं; और

(ग) तस्करी के दौरान पकड़ी गई घड़ियों को भारत में बेचने का क्या तरीका है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) गुप्त सूचना इकट्ठी करने, तटवर्ती इलाकों में और अधिक सतर्कता बरतने, तथा तेज गति से चलने वाली समुद्री नौकाओं को प्राप्त करने सम्बन्धी सुदृढ़ व्यवस्थाओं के अतिरिक्त, तस्कर आयात-निर्यात का प्रभावकारी मुकाबला करने के लिये सीमा-शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क समाहर्ता-कार्यालयों में निरोधक कर्मचारियों को समुचित रूप से पुनर्गठित किया गया है। कलाई घड़ियों के हो रहे गैर कानूनी आयात को रोकने तथा अवैध तरीके से आयात की गई कलाई घड़ियों की ढूंढ निकालने के कार्य को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिये, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम को भी संशोधित किया गया है।

(ख) भारत में कलाई घड़ियां मुख्यत: दुबाई से चोरी छिपे रूप में लाई जाती हैं और हांगकांग, सिंगापुर, मलाया, जापान, नेपाल तथा श्रीलंका से आने वाले मुसाफिरों एवं विभिन्न बन्दरगाहों से आने वाले जहाज के कर्मचारियों द्वारा भी असबाब के बहाने लाई जाती हैं।

(ग) जब्ती के बाद, पकड़ी गई घड़ियों को, देश भर में फैले उपभोक्ता सहकारी भांडारों के मार्फत उपभोक्ताओं को बेचने के लिये सैनिक कैन्टीन स्टोर्स, गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाई जा रही केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों तथा राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड को बेच दिया जाता है।

स्टेट बैंकों की शाखाओं में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

6213. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के स्टेट बैंक की सभी शाखाओं से हिन्दी प्रयोग करने के लिए कहा गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस बैंक की विभिन्न शाखाएं हिन्दी के हस्ताक्षर केवल सत्यापित कराने के बाद ही स्वीकार करती हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या अंग्रेजी में हस्ताक्षरों के मामले में भी यह शर्त रखी गई है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के हस्ताक्षरों में इस भेदभाव का क्या कारण है तथा

उसे दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) और (ख). स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया ने, जहां संभव है वहां हिन्दी और अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के उत्तरोत्तर अधिकाधिक उपयोग के लिये कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है ।

(ग) से (च). हिन्दी के हस्ताक्षर स्वीकार किये जाते हैं तथा अंगरेजी और हिन्दी के हस्ताक्षरों में इस प्रकार का कोई भेद-भाव नहीं किया जाता ।

दिल्ली के गांवों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाना

6214. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4825 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के गांवों में परिवार नियोजन को लोकप्रिय बनाने के उद्देश्य से जुलाई से दिसम्बर, 1968 तक कितनी प्रदर्शनियां, सिनेमा-प्रदर्शन तथा गोष्ठियां आयोजित की गई; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में उन पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर)

(क) दिल्ली के गांवों में जुलाई से दिसम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि में आयोजित की गई प्रदर्शनियों, सिनेमा प्रदर्शनों और गोष्ठियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

प्रदर्शनियां	: 25
सिनेमा प्रदर्शन	: 139
गोष्ठियां	: 3

(ख) कर्मचारियों आदि के सामान्य व्यय के अलावा इस अवधि में उन पर 4,000 रुपये की रकम खर्च की गई ।

आयकर देने वाले फिल्म अभिनेता और अभिनेत्रियां

6215. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में आयकर देने वाले फिल्म अभिनेताओं तथा अभिनेत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में प्रत्येक फिल्म अभिनेता तथा अभिनेत्री की आय कितनी थी तथा उन से आय-कर की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से अनेक फिल्म अभिनेताओं तथा अभिनेत्रियों ने आयकर का अपवंचन किया है; और

(घ) ऐसे अभिनेताओं तथा अभिनेत्रियों के नाम क्या है तथा उनसे आयकर की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (घ). जो फिल्म अभिनेता तथा अभिनेत्रियां आयकर देते हैं उनकी संख्या बहुत बड़ी है । मांगी गई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और उसे इकट्ठा करने में पर्याप्त समय तथा श्रम लगेगा । लेकिन जिन व्यक्तियों का वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में कर-निर्धारण 1 लाख रुपये से अधिक की रकम पर

किया गया था उनके सम्बन्ध में मांगी गई सूचना यथा सम्भव शीघ्र प्रस्तुत की जाएगी।

जीवन बीमा निगम के पास न मांगी गई प्रीमियम की राशि का जमा होना

6216. **श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम के पास 31 मार्च, 1968 तक ऐसी कितनी राशि जमा थी जो उन लोगों द्वारा जमा कराई गई थी जिन्होंने बाद में प्रीमियम देना बन्द कर दिया था और अपना धन वापस भी नहीं मांगा; और

(ख) ऐसे लोगों को एक औपचारिक पत्र भेजने के अतिरिक्त उनका धन वापस करने के लिये सरकार क्या विशेष कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) यदि पालिसी को प्रथम दो वर्षों के दौरान बन्द कर दिया गया हो तो पालिसी धारियों को किस्तों का समर्पण—मूल्य अथवा किस्तों की वापसी देय नहीं होगी। उन्हें निगम द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों का पालन करके अपनी पालिसियां केवल फिर से चालू करने का अधिकार होता है। यदि दो वर्षों तक किस्तों की अदायगी करने के बाद पालिसी बन्द की जाती है तो ऐसी पालिसी घटी रकम पर चुकता पालिसी के रूप में बनी रहती है, जो पालिसी-धारी की मृत्यु पर अथवा पालिसी के परिपक्व होने पर देय होती है और पालिसीधारी को इस सम्बन्ध में अवगत करा दिया जाता है। पालिसीधारी की मृत्यु पर अथवा पालिसी के परिपक्व होने पर ऐसे दावे पर कार्यवाही अन्य दावों पर की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के समान ही की जाती है। स्थानीय शाखा कार्यालय भी पालिसीधारी से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने अथवा उसको लिखी गई चिट्ठियों का जवाब नहीं आने पर उसका सही पता मालूम करने के लिये प्रयत्न करता है। पालिसीधारियों को देय सभी रकमों की अदायगी के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम हर आवश्यक तथा सम्भव उपाय कर रहा है।

नये चिकित्सा कालेज खोलना

6217. **श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री 3 मार्च 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1559 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में केवल 10 नये चिकित्सा कालेज खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

(ख) देश की समस्त आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये कितने नये चिकित्सा कालेज अपेक्षित हैं तथा इस अन्तर को किस प्रकार पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली में एक नया चिकित्सा कालेज खोलने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब०सु०मूर्ति): (क) साधन, जन शक्ति तथा उपकरणों की उपलब्धता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में केवल दस नये चिकित्सा कालेज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। यह सोचा जा रहा है कि चिकित्सा कालेजों के विस्तार की अपेक्षा वर्तमान चिकित्सा कालेजों को अपेक्षित स्तर पर लाने पर बल दिया जाये।

(ख) स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण तथा योजना समिति द्वारा सुझाये गये मानदण्ड के अनुसार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक देश में 120 चिकित्सा कालेजों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। इस समय 93 चिकित्सा कालेज हैं जिनकी वार्षिक प्रवेश क्षमता 11500 से अधिक है। चौथी

पंच वर्षीय योजना में प्रस्तावित दस अतिरिक्त चिकित्सा, कालेजों के खोले जाने पर प्रवेश क्षमता में 1500 की और वृद्धि हो जायेगी। वर्तमान चिकित्सा कालेजों की प्रवेश क्षमता राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भी बढ़ायी जा सकती है। चौथी योजना में देश की चिकित्सा कालेजों की कुल आवश्यकता को पूरा करने का लक्ष्य नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) दिल्ली की लगभग 36 लाख 90 हजार की आबादी के लिए तीन चिकित्सा कालेज हैं। वैसे, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज की प्रवेश क्षमता बढ़ाने का विचार है।

Development of Eastern Kosi Land

6218. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 65 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Kosi area Development Commissioner has drawn up any scheme for the development of Eastern Kosi land; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DUPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals have been drawn up which aim at the integrated development of the soil and water resources of an area of over 10 lakh acres. The development scheme, expected to cost about Rs. 58.65 crores, provides for :

(i) works for drainage and lift irrigation from tubewells ;

(ii) inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pest control, credit and agricultural machinery :

(iii) horticulture development.

(iv) pisciculture.

(v) livestock development.

(vi) agro-industries for services.

(vii) agro-industries for processing.

(viii) marketing, storage (including cold storage) and transport.

(ix) communication.

(x) extension and training and

(xi) economic studies.

Harassment of Employees in Barauni Refinery

6219. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 109 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

(a) the grades in which 1345 employees from Bihar are working ;

(b) whether the cases of harassment to the employees from the officers in Barauni Refinery have been received ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The grades of the 1345 employees are as under :—

	Grade	Number of employees.
1.	Rs. 1300-1600/1800	1
2.	Rs. 1100-1400	5
3.	Rs. 700-1250	13
4.	Rs. 400-950	58
5.	Rs. 375-625	36
6.	Rs. 290-485	103
7.	Rs. 215-340	237
8.	Rs. 170-292	337
9.	Rs. 115-213	384
10.	Rs. 90-179	39
11.	Rs. 63-120	132
	TOTAL	1345

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

तिस्ता नदी के दायें किनारे पर नहर का निर्माण

6220. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत्** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में तिस्ता नदी के दायें किनारे पर एक नहर बनाने के लिये तैयार की गई योजना में से नौवहन के पहलू के निकाल दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यदि इस नदी में नौवहन आरम्भ किया जाये तो कलकत्ता से आसाम तक नौवहन कार्य के लिये तिस्ता नदी के बायें किनारे पर ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी तक केवल एक नहर बनाना पर्याप्त होगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) तिस्ता बहुद्देशीय बराज परियोजना के निर्माण को धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार चरणों में आरम्भ करने का विचार है। जबकि सिंचाई को प्रथम प्राथमिकता दी गई है, इस परियोजना के नौचालन पक्ष को बाद के चरण में लिया जायगा।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Fertilizer Plant in Faizabad Division

6221. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that agriculture is the mainstay of the Faizabad Division, Government would consider the question of setting up a medium-scale fertilizer plant in the Division either in the public or corporate sector ;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) There is no proposal for setting up a fertilizer plant in Faizabad Division either in the public or in the private sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The requirements of the region will be met from the units in the State and others located within the economic supply area.

Revision of Pension Rules

6222. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing Pension Rules are as old as 100 years; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise these rules to meet the grievances of Government employees ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) : The pension of Central Civil Government servants are at present regulated by the provisions contained in the Civil Service Regulations and various Office Memoranda issued from time to time which have not yet been codified. The Civil Service Regulations date back from 1889 but there have been several amendments and liberalisations of pension provisions particularly on the lines of the recommendations made by the 1st and 2nd Pay Commissions. The pension rules have not remained static but these have been and are amended and improved from time to time.

Supply of Extra Furniture in Ministers' Residences

6223. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers have been provided with extra furniture in excess of the free ceiling limit ; and

(b) if so, their names, and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the Ministers/Deputy Ministers who were having furniture in excess of the free ceiling limit of Rs. 38, 500/22,500 as on lst March, 1969, are given below:

(1) Dr. Ram Subhag Singh

(2) Shri Surender Pal Singh

(3) Shri M. R. Krishna

(4) Shri Jagannath Pahadia

(5) Prof. Siddheshwar Prasad

Sub-rule 2 of Rule 4 of the Ministers' Residences Rules 1962, lays down that for every article of furniture or electrical appliances provided in the residence of a Minister/Deputy Minister in excess of the free limit, a Minister shall be liable to pay rent. In accordance with the provision of this Sub-rule, Ministers/Deputy Ministers are supplied furniture and electrical appliances in excess of these limits at their specific requests and rent for furniture etc. retained in excess of these limits is charged from them.

Off-Shore Drilling

6224. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article entiteld "off-shore drilling, the cost of indecision" appeared in the Hindustan Times of the 3rd November, 1968; and

(b) it so, the reaction of Goverment thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN).

(a) Yes.

(b) Government have always been anxious to attain self-sufficiency in oil and have been actively considering schemes for offshore drilling. Decision has already been taken to commence drilling in shallow waters of the Gulf of Cambay as soon as possible. It has not been easy to decide which alternative method would be best to adopt for deep water drilling but the matter is under active consideration.

दिल्ली में रैन बसेरे

6225. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कुल कितने स्थायी तथा अस्थायी रैन बसेरे हैं;

(ख) इन रैन बसेरों में कितने व्यक्तियों को स्थान दिया जा सकता है; और

(ग) इस वर्ष उक्त रैन बसेरों में कितने व्यक्तियों को स्थान दिया गया और उन्हें क्या क्या सुविधाएँ दी गईं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री व० सू० मूर्ति): (क) दिल्ली में स्थाई तथा अस्थाई रैन बसेरों की संख्या क्रमश: 11 और 10 है ।

(ख) इन रैन बसेरों में एक बार में क्रमश: 3225 तथा 1835 व्यक्ति रह सकते हैं ।

(ग) (1) गर्मी के मौसम में अर्थात् 16 मार्च, 1968 से 15 नवम्बर, 1968 तक, 1, 45, 661 व्यक्तियों ने रैन बसेरों का उपयोग किया, जो कि औसतन 607 व्यक्ति प्रति दिन बैठता है।

(2) सर्दी के मौसम में अर्थात् 16 सवम्बर 1968 से 15 मार्च, 1969 तक, 3,25,701 व्यक्तियों ने रैन बसेरों का उपयोग किया जो औसतन 2714 व्यक्ति प्रति दिन बैठता है।

(3) फर्श पर पटसन की चट्टाई बिछाई गई थी। कम्बलों, बिजली की रोशनी, गुसल-खाना और शौचालय की सुविधाएँ भी उपलब्ध की गई।

मैसूर में घाट प्रभा परियोजना

6226. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मैसूर सरकार को घाटप्रभा परियोजना के दूसरे चरण के लिए 1968-69 में कुल कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी है; और

(ख) इस परियोजना का काम कब तक पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है और इसे पूर्ण करने के लिये केंद्रीय सरकार का कुल कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 320 लाख रुपये।

(ख) परियोजना के पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में पूर्ण होने की संभावना है। 1969-70 से शुरू होने वाली चौथी योजना से राज्य योजनाओं में सम्मिलित स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता ब्लाक अनुदानों/ऋणों के रूप में होगी और विकास के पृथक् शीर्षों के साथ इसको नहीं जोड़ा जाएगा। राज्यों को केंद्रीय सहायता का 10 प्रतिशत भाग चल रही बृहत् सिंचाई और बिजली परियोजनाओं के आधार पर देने की सम्भावना है।

अम्बरसई के निकट मोटर बोट का पकड़ा जाना

6227. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1968 में सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने अम्बरसई के निकट एक मोटर बोट पकड़ी थी जिससे लगभग 7 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का विदेशी सामान इस देश में चोरी छिपे लाने के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो माल किस देश का था और इस सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता कार्यालय बड़ौदा के अधिकारियों ने 24 दिसम्बर 1968 की रात को, गश्त के दौरान उमेरसादी बन्दरगाह के निकट समुद्रतट से परे एक मशीनी नौका पकड़ी और उसमें से जापान में बनी टेक्सटाइल सामग्री के 65 पैकेट, इंग्लैंड में बने प्रशीतक तथा बिजली का इटली में बना एक चूल्हा बरामद किया। इस सब सामान का कुल मूल्य लगभग 6.74 लाख रुपये था। मशीनी नौका सहित इन सारी वस्तुओं को, जिनका कुल मूल्य लगभग 7.02 लाख रुपये था, पकड़ लिया गया था। अब तक पांच व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। आगे जांच पड़ताल जारी है।

मुख से खाई जाने वाली गर्भनिरोधक गोलियां बनाने वाला कारखाना

6228. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री बे० कु० दास चोधर :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और**

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बड़े पैमाने पर मुख से खाई जाने वाली गर्भनिरोधक गोलियां बनाने वाला एक कारखाना खोलने का निर्णय किया है तथा ऐसी गोलियां कहां तक कारगर हैं,

(ख) क्या इन गोलियों को खाने से महिलाओं को कोई बीमारी लग जाती है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन गोलियों को गर्भनिरोध के उपाय के रूप में लोकप्रिय बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

(स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (ग). सरकार के पास इस समय खाने वाली गर्भनिरोधक गोलियों के उत्पादन के लिए कारखाने की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा की गई क्लिीनिक जांच पड़ताल से पता चलता है कि ये गोलियां कारगर हैं। इन गोलियों की स्वीकार्यता और कारगरता को जांचने के लिए देश के विभिन्न भागों में मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं, जिनमें अभी भी प्रयोग तथा प्रदर्शन किए जा रहे हैं।

भारत सरकार इन मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं के वैज्ञानिक परिणामों के आधार पर ही इन गोलियों के सम्बन्ध में आगामी कार्यवाही करेगी।

Inauguration of Trombay Ammonia Bicarbonate Plant

6229. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra's Minister of Industries was invited to inaugurate the Ammonia bicarbonate Plant of the Trombay unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India on the 30th November, 1968;

(b) if so, the total amount spent for the inaugural function;

(c) the heads under which the amount was spent;

(d) whether liquor was served during the meal at the Sangrila Guest House to celebrate the occasion; and

(e) if so, the total quantity of liquor consumed and the price paid for it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) (a) Yes.

(b) Rs.1530.29.

(c) 1. Printing of invitation cards. Rs. 254.76

2. Photographic Charges. Rs. 325.00

3. Mundap decoration, Chairs etc. Rs. 350.00

4. Miscellaneous (This includes folders, plastic bottles, tray and sample bottle folders). Rs. 371.50

5. Dinner. Rs. 319.03

Total Rs. 1530.29

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Amount Advanced by State Bank to Small Scale Industries in Orissa

6230. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount advanced by the State Bank of India from the 31st March, 1968 to 31st March, 1969 as loans to small industries in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) During the period from 1st April, 1968 to 30th September, 1968 (for which figures are now available) additional limits of Rs. 17.38 lakhs were sanctioned. The position as on 1st April, 1968 and 30th September, 1968 is given below:

	As on 1-4-1968	As on 30-9-1968
No. of units assisted	109	124
Limits sanctioned	Rs. 95.53 lakhs	Rs. 112.91 lakhs
Outstandings	Rs. 56.84 lakhs	Rs. 70.69 lakhs

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in Orissa

6231. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses built under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in Orissa during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans; and

(b) the number of such houses built in Orissa in 1966-67 and 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) 3, 194 houses.

(b) 184 houses.

Invention of Synthetic Rubber Heart by International Rubber Company.

6232. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news published in the Hindustan Standard of the 21st Jauuary, 1969, that a human-size synthetic rubber heart to fit in the human body as a normal heart and to make the heart transplant operations easy and successful, have been invented and produced by an International Rubber Company;

(b) whether any enquiries and investigations have been made as to its utility and cost by Indian or other heart-transplant expert surgeons;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the name of the manufacturing country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes. The use of a plastic heart has also been reported from USA some days back. It is only a temporary device operated by electronics till a suitable human heart replacement is available.

From the experience of heart transplantation operations throughout the world and from the relevant literature, it is clear that the problem of rejection of foreign material by the human body is a very complicated one and still unsolved. The question of power supply to drive the artificial heart is also not yet tackled satisfactorily. There is no information in the news item on these two points. Also the company's claim that the rubber heart would fit in the human body as a normal heart and would work satisfactorily, has not been evaluated by cardiac surgeons so far.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Rewarding of Efficiency in Managerial and Supervisory Staff

6233. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that suggestions have been made from time to time for the formulation of schemes for (i) rewarding efficiency and providing penalties in the form of demotions and transfers for indifferent work in the case of managerial and supervisory staff in public sector undertakings both in higher and middle echelons, and

(ii) integrating production bonus with revised pay scales; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Government have accepted the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission for introduction of effective incentive schemes for the employees of the public undertakings. It has been further decided to undertake a study of the incentive/disincentive schemes in force in other countries even for managerial personnel. Incentive schemes are already in force in most of the Public Enterprises. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has also undertaken a comprehensive study of this issue.

Housing Loans by Manipur Government

6234. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have been sanctioned housing loans by the Government of Manipur out of the housing grants during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons who have received housing loans only the first insalment and who could not get further instalments to complete their houses;

(c) if the second and third instalments of the loan are withheld and are found unpaid to the loanees, the reasons for the said withholding of the loan; and

(d) whether Government have enquired into the matter to complete the grant of the loaned amount to those for whom grant of further instalments was withheld or stopped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). the requisite information has been called for from the Government of Manipur and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Seizure of Contraband Textile and Luxury Goods in Bombay

6235. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that contraband textile and luxury goods worth Rs. 15 lakhs were seized from a public godown at Mazagaon in south Bombay on the 27th January, 1969;

(b) if so, the names of goods seized and to which country they belonged;

(c) whether any arrests have been made; and

(d) if so, the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The officers of the Central Excise Collectorate Bombay seized contraband textiles and luxury goods of Japanese and U. K. origin worth about Rs. 9,11,000 from a public godown at Mazgaon in South Bombay on 27th January, 1969. These consisted of Nylon, Yarn, 7 O'clock blades, Radiant/Metallic yarn, Tetrex, Tetron and Roy Tex suitings and Nylex fabrics.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Alkaloid Factory at Neemuch

6236. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the detailed estimates for the setting up of an Alkaloid Factory at Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh) has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether any programme schedule has been chalked out for its construction; and

(c) when it is likely to go into production ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is expected that it will take about 2 to 3 years for the factory to come up and start production after the detailed estimates have been finalised. Every effort is being made to set up the project expeditiously.

Import of Polio Vaccine

6237. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) The names of the countries exporting polio vaccine to India;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved as a result thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a factory in the country for the manufacture of polio vaccine ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) German Federal Republic Netherland, U. K., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and Belgium.

(b) According to the figures available, the rupee value of the foreign exchange involved in the import of polio vaccine during the last three years is as follows :—

1966-67	Rs. 3,20,185.00
1967-68	Rs. 1,18,166.00
1968-69	Rs. 3,36,158.00

(c) Yes. Arrangements have already been made for the manufacture of oral polio vaccine at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.

Construction of Karanafuli Dam by Pakistan

6238. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the name and area of Indian territory inundated due to the construction of Karanafuli Dam by Pakistan;

(b) the number of Indian villages and population affected by the inundation and the amount of loss caused;

(c) the nature of protest made and the amount of compensation claimed by Government to those whose lands were inundated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). Certain areas in the Mizo Hill District of Assam have been inundated due to the construction of Karanafuli Dam by Pakistan and its operation at the present level; some more areas are likely to be submerged, if the Project is operated at higher levels, as was indicated by Pakistan earlier. The Government of Pakistan has accordingly been requested to furnish the Government of India with a copy of their final Project Report to enable the Government of India to assess the area that will ultimately be submerged by the operation of the Project. It has further been suggested to Pakistan that a joint technical examination should be made of the levels upto which Karanfuli Reservoir might be operated by

Pakistan. The precise area of the Indian territory, which is likely to be inundated by the Project and the amount of loss caused to India can be assessed after Pakistan has furnished the requisite information.

Protests have been lodged by the Government of India from time to time against Pakistan's commissioning the Project without a prior agreement regarding the extent of the submergence of the Indian territory and the manner in which India should be compensated for the loss.

Production in Namrup Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India

6239. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether production has started in one of the two Namroop Units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the target of production set for this unit;

(c) whether this plant was designed and constructed by the Indian technicians and engineers without any foreign technical know-how; and

(d) if so, the steps, if any, being taken by Government to eliminate dependence upon foreign technical collaboration for the construction and operation of fertilizer plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) Target of production for 1969-70 is :
(i) Ammonium Sulphate...80,000 Tonnes
and (ii) Urea ... 33,000 Tonnes

(c) The Ammonium Sulphate plant was designed, engineered and constructed by Indian engineers and technicians of the Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India without any foreign assistance. However, Ammonia, Urea and Sulphuric Acid plants were designed, engineered and supplied by Messrs. Chemico of Great Britain.

(d) At present most of the new plants being set up in the public sector are being designed and engineered essentially on know-how and experience available in the country, supplemented to the minimum extent necessary with purchased know-how. The Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Design and Engineering Organisation of Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd. are engaged in developing know-how in fields where shortfalls exist and also are planning to enter into collaboration for acquiring know-how wherever necessary. Steps are also being taken to send Indian personnel abroad to get trained in fields where necessary.

Rationalisation of Export Duty on Iron Ore

6240. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chairman of National Minerals Development Corporation for rationalisation of export duty on iron ore; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. This was based on a representation made earlier by the National Minerals Development Corporation Limited to the Government.

(b) Some relief in export duty on iron ore was given in August, 1968 on the basis of a review of the export performance of iron ore. It is the Government's policy to keep under frequent review articles of export which are liable to export duty so that suitable action can be taken whenever necessary.

Purchase of Condoms

6241. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORK, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange that will be involved in purchase of condoms from abroad during 1969-70; and

(b) the total amount paid for the purchase of condoms during the year 1967-68 from foreign market as well from Indian manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The requirements of condoms will be received either as gift or procured indigenously.

(b) Rs. 12·02 lakhs were paid for the purchase of condoms during the year 1967-68. No purchase of condoms could be made through indigenous sources in 1967-68, due to non-availability of standard quality of supplies.

Collapse of a Water Storage Tank in New Delhi

6242. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a water storage tank collapsed in New Delhi on the 9th February, 1968;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed as a result thereof;

(c) the number of persons injured;

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the next of the kins;

(e) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the incident; and

(f) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A portion of the floor slab of the tower of one of the four reservoirs under construction by the contractors of Water Supply & Sewage Disposal undertaking, Delhi Municipal Corporation collapsed on the evening of the 8th February, 1969, just after the casting had finished.

(b) Two,

(c) Seven.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(e) and (f). The incident has been enquired into by the local police of Hauz Khas Police Station. A case under Sections 336, 337 and 304-A I.P.C. was registered on the same date i.e. 8.2.1969 and investigations are in progress. Three persons were arrested in this connection.

Foreign Experts on Family Planning Visiting India

6243. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State :

(a) the number of foreign experts who came to India in connection with the Family Planning Programme since its inception to assist Government;

(b) the countries to which they belonged and the dates on which they visited India; and

(c) amount spent by Government on each of them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

सरकारी कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर ले जाना

6244. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 1962 में कुछ सरकारी कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर ले जाने का निर्णय किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय को अब तक कितना क्रियान्वित किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). 28 दिसम्बर, 1962 और 23 जनवरी, 1963 को हुई बैठकों में मंत्री मण्डल द्वारा लिए गए निर्णयों के अनुसार सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण 'क' में दिए गए 20 कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर भेजने का निर्णय किया गया । [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये** संख्या LT—742/69] इनमें से सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण 'ख' में दिए गए 12 कार्यालय पूर्णत: अथवा अंशत: दिल्ली से बाहर भेजे जा चुके हैं । [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये** संख्या LT—742/69]

2. अब सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि निम्नांकित कार्यालय फिलहाल दिल्ली में बने रहें :—

(i) परिवहन तथा जहाजरानी मंत्रालय का लाईट हाऊसिज एण्ड लाईट शिपस का विभाग ।

(ii) शिक्षा मंत्रालय का केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ।

(iii) निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास विभाग का राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन ।

(iv) आल इण्डिया हैण्डीक्राफ्टस बोर्ड ।

(v) रजिस्ट्रार आफ़ न्यूजपेपरज फ़ार इण्डिया का कार्यालय ।

(vi) सेन्ट्रल वेयर हाऊसिंग कार्पोरेशन ।

शेष कार्यालयों के बाहर भेजे जाने के सम्बन्ध में सम्बधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों से मामले की पैरवी की जा रही है ।

Import of Synthetic Fabrics by Nepal

6245. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of synthetic fabrics imported by Nepal *via* Calcutta during 1968; and

(b) the quantity and value of ready-made garments made of the synthetic fabrics imported by Nepal through the Port of Calcutta during that year ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The quantity and value of synthetic fabrics and ready-made garments made of synthetic fabrics imported by Nepal through Calcutta Port during 1968 are given below:

Commodity	*Quantity*	*Value (Rs.)*
Synthetic fabrics	34,26,210 Square metres	89,63,380/-
Ready-made garments	10,091 kgs.	19,1,386/-

Sale of surplus Equipment by National Coal Development Corporation

6246. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEM-

IGALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation are selling out their surplus equipments;

(b) if so, (i) the value of the accumulated surplus equipments, (ii) value of equipments already sold out and (iii) reasons for not utilising these equipments; and

(c) the reasons for selling these equipments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) As on 1.4.69, the value of surplus equipment to be disposed of is about Rs. 1.68 crores.

(ii) The value of surplus equipment already sold out till 31.3.69, comes to about Rs. 2.5 crores.

(iii) Out of the accumulated surplus valued at Rs. 1.68 crores on 1.4.69, a major portion consists of equipment which have become surplus due to the severe curtailment of the production programme of the National Coal Development Corporation consequent on the slump in coal demand. The remainder is made up of equipment which have outlived their useful lives and a few machines which could not be used efficiently in the mining conditions actually encountered.

(c) The equipments are surplus to the requirements of the N.C.D.C. and hence being sold.

Development of Howrah Town

6247. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total loans and grants advanced by the Central Government to the Government of West Bengal for the improvement and development of Howrah town during the last three years;

(b) when the Howrah Improvement Trust was constituted; and

(c) the improvement works which have been completed or undertaken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Telengana Surpluses

6248. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in pursuance of the All Party Accord, the Central Government had deputed an Accountant General to Hyderabad in January, 1969 to work out the exact Telengana surpluses which have accrued since the formation of the Andhra Pradesh State in 1956;

(b) if so, the name, designation and qualifications of the Officer and the precise terms of reference;

(c) whether he has submitted any report to Government in the matter; and

(d) if so, the nature of his findings and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Central Government did not depute any officer for this purpose. It is understood from the Comptroller & Auditor General, however, that he had deputed in January, 1969, at the request of the State Government, an Officer of Accountant General's Grade, to undertake this work.

(b) (i) Shri K. Lalit, Officer on Special Duty in the Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General.

(ii) The Comptroller & Auditor General has stated that the officer's terms of reference were to determine the exact quantum of Telengana surpluses on the principles agreed to by all leaders in the State on the basis of the broad agreements arrived at between the leaders of the two regions at the time of the formation of the State in 1956.

(c) and (d). As stated in reply to part (a). the officer was deputed by the Comptroller and Auditor General to undertake the work at the request of the State Government. It is understood from the Comptroller and Auditor General that the Report was submitted to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

औषध निर्माण उद्योग

6249. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने औषध निर्माण कारखाने हैं;

(ख) इन कारखानों के मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) इन उद्योगों में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि यह उद्योग अधिकाधिक उन एकाधिपतियों के हाथ में जा रहा है जो बड़े पूंजीपति हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० जगन्नाथ) : (क) देश में औषध निर्माण के लिये, ड्रग्स एण्ड कास्मैटिक्स एक्ट, 1940 के अन्तर्गत, लगभग 2400 यूनिटों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुये कि कुछ यूनिटों पर पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों का स्वामित्व है और अन्य कुछ पर दूसरी किस्म की संस्थाओं का स्वामित्व है, सूचना इकट्ठी करने में काफी समय तथा परिश्रम की आवश्यकता है तथा प्रयत्न इसकी उपयोगिता के अनुरूप नहीं समझा जाता ।

(ग) पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। जहां तक उन यूनिटों का सम्बन्ध है जो तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में दर्ज हैं, उनकी 1-4-68 को लगभग 140 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी संचय थी ।

(घ) ऐसी कोई प्रवृति ध्यान में नहीं आई है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Aluminium Plant at Korba

6250. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector aluminium plant being set up with the Hungarian Collaboration at Korba in Madhya Pradesh will start production in 1970;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the construction work of this project costing Rs. 23 crores would start from November, 1969; and

(c) if so, the total cost of the plant and how much production is estimated in the project report for the next 5 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) The first

phase of the Aluminium Plant, *viz.*, Alumina Plant, being set up at Korba (M. P.) with Hungarian Collaboration, is expected to be Commissioned in October, 1971. For the second phase *viz.* Smelter and Fabrication facilities, to be set up with the assistance of the U. S. S. R. the Detailed Project Report is under preparation.

(b) The construction of the Alumina Plant, which is expected to cost Rs. 33.50 crores, has already been taken in hand.

(c) A realistic estimate of the cost of the integrated Aluminium Project (*viz.*, Alumina as well as Smelter and Fabrication Units) will be available only after the Detailed Project Report for the Smelter and Fabrication Units is received from the Russian party. The Aluminium Plant is expected to produce annually 100,000 tonnes aluminium metal, including 40,000 tonnes of rolled products and 10,000 tonnes of extruded products.

Construction of an Aluminium Smelter Plant in Madhya Pradesh

6251. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached with U. S. S. R. for the preparation of a project report for the construction of an aluminium smelter plant and Rolling mill with Soviet Collaboration in Madhya Pradesh : and

(b) if so, the time to be required for the completion of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) An agreement has been entered into with a Soviet Agency for assistance in the preparation of a detailed project report by the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., (a Government of India Undertaking), New Delhi for the construction of aluminium smelter and fabrication units at Korba, Madhya Pradesh.

(b) About 30 months after the approval of the detailed project report by Government and finalisation of arrangements for the detailed engineering.

मध्य प्रदेश में पन बिजली परियोजना

6253. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :**
श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :

क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिजली उत्पादन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के उत्तर निमाड़ जिला में छोटी नदियों तथा उप नदियों की क्षमताओं का पता लगाने के लिए पिछली तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में कोई जांच कराई गई थी;

(ख) प्रत्येक नदी और नाम के बारे में कराई गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और उन नदियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनसे पन बिजली परियोजनाओं को व्यावहार्य समझा गया था;

(ग) किन पन बिजली परियोजनाओं के विस्तृत परियोजना प्रतिवेदन तथा व्यवहार्यता प्रतिवेदनों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है, किन-किन परियोजनाओं को शुरू किया जा चुका है और ऐसी प्रत्येक परियोजना की नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है; और

(घ) चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में किन-किन पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया जायगा और चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में प्रत्येक परियोजना किस सीमा तक पूरी हो जायेगी और उपरोक्त परियोजनाओं के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Alleged Money received by a Minister's son from a Foreign Firm and assessment of his Income for Income-Tax purposes

6254. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Organizer of the 22nd February, 1969 about the money received by the Food and Agriculture Minister's son from a West German firm since 1960;

(b) whether his son, Shri Suresh Kumar, has declared this money as earned income, unearned income or terminal benefits;

(c) whether he is still receiving that money, the period for which he received that money and what are his other sources of income declared in the Income-tax returns filed by him; and

(d) whether any case of income-tax evasion is pending against the Minister's son and what are the tax arrears, if any, standing against him at present ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The money has been declared as earned income.

(c) The money was received upto the assessment year 1963-64, but not thereafter. The other income declared in the Income-tax returns consisted of interest (from the assessment year 1961-62 onwards), and income from business in the name of Rashmi Motors (from the assessment year 1965-66 onwards).

(d) No case of income-tax evasion is pending and there are no outstanding tax arrears against Shri Suresh Kumar at present.

Copper Discovered in Bihar

6255. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether copper has been struck in Hazaribagh District in Bihar by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) whether any qualitative and quantitative analysis has been made of the find; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, a few mineralised zones and impersistent shoots of copper ore averaging 3 metres in thickness and 1.75% copper content have been intersected in Baraganda area. No economically workable deposits have been found so far.

Opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Naraina Residential Scheme Area

6256. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Central Government employees are residing in Naraina Residential Scheme, New Delhi 28 and its neighbouring areas Naraina village, Indira Puri colony and J. J. colony;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large amount is re-imbursed to them for the money spent by them on medicines, etc.;

(c) if so the amount thereof during 1968-69;

(d) whether Government propose to open a C. G. H. S. dipensary in the area to

save this amount and to remove the difficulties of the employees; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). No survery has been carried out to assess the number of Central Government employees residing in these areas or the amount re-imbursed to them towards their medical attendance/ treatment.

According to representations received from Central Government Employees welfare Associations, the number of families of Central Government employees in these areas is about 1500 or so which does not justify the opening of a separate dispensary there. The normal yard-stick for the opening of a dispensary is 2000 to to 2,500 families.

The questions of providing C.G.H.S. facilities to the Central Government employees and members of their families residing in these areas by bringing these colonies within the purview of one or more of the existing C.G.H.S. dispensaries are, however, under examinations.

नार्थ एवेन्यू तथा साउथ एवेन्यू के औषधालय

6257. **श्री रामवतार शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नार्थ एवेन्यू में रहने वाले संसद् सदस्यों को वहां के सरकारी औषधालय में औषध लेने के लिए एक दो घन्टे लाइन में प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि असुविधा के बारे में कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह को कुछ सुझाव दिये थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सदस्यों द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिये गये थे क्या सरकार ने उन पर विचार किया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ङ) संसद् सदस्यों की होने वाली असुविधा को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) हाल ही में किये गये एक अध्ययन से पता चला है कि इस औषधालय में जब रोगियों की भीड़ अपनी चरम अवस्था में होती है उस समय उनके उपचार में औसत 23 मिनट लग जाते हैं ।

(ख) से (ङ) ये सुझाव दिये गये थे कि :

(1) साउथ एवेन्यू में स्थित केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय में केवल संसद् सदस्यों का ही उपचार किया जाय । यदि यह संभव न हो तो संसद् सदस्यों को दवा देने के लिए एक अलग काउण्टर की व्यवस्था की जाय ।

(2) संसद् सदस्यों के उपचार के लिए कुछ समय विशेषरूप से निर्धारित किया जाय; और

(3) डिस्पेन्सरी डाक्टर को विशेषज्ञ सूची में दर्ज दवाओं को अपने नुस्खों में लिखने तथा उनके सम्बन्ध में विशेषज्ञों से अनिवार्यता प्रमाण पत्र स्वयं लेने के लिए अनुमति दी जाये ।

इन सुझावों पर विचार किया गया तथा इनके सम्बन्ध में स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(1) नार्थ तथा साउथ एवेन्यू में रहने वाले

संसद् सदस्यों की संख्या, केवल उनके लिए ही कोई पृथक औषधालय खोलने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। सामान्य मानदण्ड के अनुसार 2000 से 2500 के परिवारों के लिए एक डिस्पेन्सरी होती है। स्टाफ सीमित होने के कारण संसद् सदस्यों को दवाइयां देने के लिए अलग से प्रबन्ध कर सकना भी व्यवहारिक नहीं है।

(2) डिस्पेन्सरी के कार्य संचालन अवधि में प्रारम्भ के 45 मिनट संसद् सदस्यों के उपचार के लिए नियत कर दिये गये हैं।

(3) कार्य प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने का सुझाव भी व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि परामर्शदाता विशेषज्ञ बिना रोगी को देखे किसी औषधि विशेष को नुस्खे में शामिल करने की आवश्यकता के औचित्य को जानने की स्थिति में नहीं होगा।

Transfer of Doctors And Officials of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.

6258. SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some doctors and officials of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi have been transferred after August, 1968 either to some other hospitals or to their parent Departments ;

(b) the names and their designations as well as place where they have been transferred:

(c) the reasons for such transferes ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some doctors and officials have been retired after August, 1968 ;

(e) the names of such doctors and officials, the dates of their retirement and the reasons therefore ; and

(f) the reasons of not being given extensions to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—743 /69]

(d) Yes.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT. 743/69.

(f) Extension of service is granted rarely and only in public interest.

Oil find in Area between Krishna and Godavari Rivers

6259. SHRI BHAGABAN DASS :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that oil has been found in the area between the Rivers Krishna and Godavari in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Andhar Pradesh had written to the Prime Minister for necessary equipment and other assistance for further exploration of the area ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Shooting of a few reconnaissance profiles in the Avanigadda area has been included in the programme in the current field season to locate anticlinal structures. Depending on the results of this reconnaissance work, further seismic works will be undertaken, if necessary.

Collection of Rent from Vegetable Market, Delhi

6260. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected the rent and other taxes of Rs. 42 lakhs due from the vegetable market merchants, Delhi.

(b) if so, whether the rent has been deposited in the Court as provided under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1956; and

(c) if not, the action taken against the guilty officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

World Bank Team's Recommendations Re : Delicensing and Removal of Price Control

6261. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item about the recommendations which the World Bank Team is likely to make about the economic conditions in India demanding delicensing and removal of price control ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAL): (a) and (b). The news report purported to indicate the thinking of some World Bank officials. The Government understood that the Mission had neither reached any agreed conclusion nor had drafted any report.

Restrictions Imposed by Developed Countries on Utilisation of Their Aid Policies

6262. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that certain developed countries like U. S. A., Britain and West Germany have imposed certain restrictions on the utilisation of their aid policies ;

(b) if so, the nature of these restrictions; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Whereas most of the aid is tied to purchases from the donor country, there are other types of restrictions also on the utilisation of aid. Some have restrictions regarding eligibility of commodities that may be financed and regarding minimum values. Some others have restrictions regarding the types of industries that may use aid funds. The conditions vary from country to country and in the same country from one type of aid to another. In bilateral discussions and international forums, Government take the opportunity of pointing out the disadvantages of these restrictions with a view to getting them relaxed.

Education to Rural Women for Family Planning Programme

6263. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate nutrition, the women in rural areas give birth to more children; and

(b) if so, whether there is a scheme under consideration to appoint B.Sc. qualified women candidates to educate the women in rural areas about the Family Planning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) No. There is no scientific evidence to show that nutritional inadequacy increases the fertility of women—either in rural or urban areas.

(b) Does not arise.

Status of Coimbatore Town

6264. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Government have sent a proposal to convert Coimbatore town into 'B' Class city;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by Government; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Ministry of Finance have not received any proposal from the Government of Tamil Nadu for upgrading Coimbatore as a 'B-1' or 'B-2' class city.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Hindustan Housing Factory

6265. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Hindustan Housing Factory have made representation concerning their demands grievances during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the nature of their demands and grievances;

(c) the steps taken to settle the same;

(d) whether it is a fact that the employees are not being paid dearness allowances at Central Government rates; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the office-bearers of the Union have been removed from service for agitating for improvement in their service conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* Lt—744/69].

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

Assistance for Rural Housing Scheme in Bihar

6266. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Bihar where the Village Housing Scheme has been introduced;

(b) the progress so far made in the implementation of the scheme in that State; and

(c) the cost incurred thereon and Central assistance for the purpose in the form of loans and grants given during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) According to the progress reports received so far from the Government of Bihar, they have been implementing the Village Housing Projects Scheme in 73 villages.

(b) Out of 404 houses sanctioned for construction, 80 had been completed upto the end of December, 1968.

(c) Since the introduction of the Scheme in Bihar in 1958, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 23.69 lakhs has been drawn by the State Government on the basis of expenditure reported by them. This amount includes Rs. 2.95 lakhs (Rs. 1.14 lakhs as loan and Rs. 1.81 lakhs as grant) drawn by them during the last three years from 1966-67 to 1968-69.

उत्तर प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन के प्राप्त लक्ष्य

6267. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन के लिए निर्धारित विभिन्न लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं किये जा सके हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां; तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन का सफल बनाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभां पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Smuggling of Goods From China Into India

6268. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether contraband goods worth Rs. 12 lakhs believed to have been smuggled from China via Nepal were seized at Champaran, a border district of Bihar during the last year ;

(b) whether investigations have been made in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof; and the steps taken to check the same ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Contraband goods of Chinese origin valued at about Rs. 20,000/- and contraband goods of foreign origin other than Chinese valued at about Rs. 12,35 lakhs believed to have been smuggled from Nepal were seized in Champaran District of Bihar during the year 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cases are under departmental adjudication. Measures for the prevention of smuggling of third country goods from Nepal into India have been intensified. Additional mobile preventive parties and checkposts have been created and additional staff have been available to the Collectors concerned. The provisions of the Customs (Amendment) Act, 1969, are being utilised to detect smuggled goods and all practicable measures will continue to be taken to put down smuggling on this border.

Rates of Wealth Tax

6269. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's wealth tax rates are the highest in the World; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Kerala Government's Views on Legalisation of Abortion.

6270. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have disagreed with the Centre's suggestion for legalizing abortion and for enacting a Bill called "the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill" as a part of the family planning programme ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASHEKHAR): (a). When the report of Shantilal Shah Committee for liberalisation of abortion was circulated to the States, the Government of Kerala indicated that they were not in a position to support the proposal at present. The comments of the Kerala Government are still awaited about the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill.

(b) The views of the Government of Kerala along with those of the other State Government in this matter will be taken into consideration while deciding on legislation relating to liberalisation of the present law on abortion.

Eye Defects in Delhi School Children

6271. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 percent of school children of Delhi have eye defects according to a simple survey carried out by the National Society for Prevention of Blindness ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) According to a simple survey conducted by the National Society for Prevention of Blindness in the School of New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Municipal Corporation, 20.9 percent of the total of 7012 children examined were found visually defective.

(b) and (c). In the schools covered by the school Health scheme, the students are medically examined and those found suffering from eye defects are referred to Eye-Specialists for regular treatment. The Delhi Administration has included the school Health Scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan for augmenting the existing school health services.

Credit to Indonesia

6272. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to extend a further credit of Rs. 5 crores to Indonesia;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether the scope of further cooperation between India and Indonesia and the possibilities of starting joint ventures has been examined; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). No formal request for grant of a further credit has been received from the Government of indonesia and hence the question does not arise.

(c) and (d). During the talks held in February, 1969 between the Foreign Minister of India and Indonesia, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia welcomed Indian investment either direct or through collaboration in joint industrial ventures as also increased cooperation in the field of technical assistance. Both sides recognised the need for formulating and adopting practical measures to enhance technical and economic cooperation and to promote increased trade to mutual advantage. They also agreed that further discussions should take place between the two sides to indentify areas of economic cooperation including commodity arrangements and to undertake studies in specific aspects of trade promotion and related matters.

रूस को जूतों का निर्यात

6273. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आय कर विभाग के निरीक्षण निदेशालय (जांच) के गुप्तचर विभाग को वर्ष 1968 में एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें कहा गया था कि कुछ लोगों ने राजकीय व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से रूस को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में जूतों का निर्यात किया था और उससे प्राप्त हुए लाभ को छिपाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन लोगों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं और उन्होंने गत तीन वर्षों में राजकीय व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से रूस और पूर्व यूरोप के अन्य देशों को कितने माल का निर्यात किया है;

(ग) उनमें से किन लोगों पर छापे मारे गये और उनसे पकड़ी गई वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) अवमूल्यन के कारण रूस द्वारा किन-किन लोगों को मुआवजा दिया गया और उनको कितना मुआवजा दिया गया; और

(ङ) रूस द्वारा अप्रैल, 1966 से मुआवजा देने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि अवमूल्यन वास्तव में 6 जून, 1966 को किया गया था ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां। 1968 में केवल एक मामले में ऐसी रिपोर्ट मिली थी।

(ख) इस कम्पनी का नाम तथा पता मेसर्स एयरोप्लेन शू फैक्टरी, करौलबाग, नई दिल्ली है। इस कम्पनी ने 1966-67 में 55,000 जोड़े और 1967-68 में 80,000 जोड़े जूते रूस को निर्यात किये थे। 1968-69 में किये गये निर्यातों का पता नहीं है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के व्यापार-स्थान पर छापा मारा गया और कुछ वही-खाते तथा अन्य दस्तावेज पकड़े गये। जांच-पड़ताल जारी है।

(घ) अवमूल्यन के कारण उपर्युक्त कम्पनी को क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में 4,73,550 रुपये की रकम दी गई थी।

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय उपक्रम

6274. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे उपक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक उपक्रम को कब चालू किया गया था और प्रत्येक पर कितनी लागत आई थी;

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक में गत वर्ष के उत्पादन, लागत, लाभ तथा हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि देश के अन्य भागों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश में कम प्रगति हुई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी कार्यवाही करने का है जिससे मध्य प्रदेश देश के अन्य भागों के समान प्रगति कर सके ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 31-3-1968 को अर्थात् बिलकुल हाल के उस वर्ष के अन्त में, जिसके पूर्ण वित्तीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम प्रायोजनाएं थीं :

1. हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, भोपाल

2. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट ऐण्ड पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, नेपानगर

3. हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड-भिलाई स्टील प्लांट

4. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड --

(i) पन्ना की हीरा प्रयोजना

(ii) बेलाडीला कच्चा लोहा प्रायोजना

5. राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की कुछ कोयला खानें।

(ख) : जहां तक इन एककों को शुरू करने के खर्च का संबंध है, माननीय सदस्य सम्भवत: इन एककों में लगायी गयी पूंजी के बारे में, कुल रकम (ग्रास ब्लाक) के रूप में, जानकारी चाहते हैं। चूंकि हो सकता है कि लागत के मूल अनुमानों में कई कारणों से संशोधन हो चुके हों, इसलिए 31-3-1968 को लगी हुई पूंजी के आंकड़े, इन उपक्रमों/प्रायोजनाओं के शुरू किये जाने की तारीख के साथ नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

उपक्रम/प्रयोजना का नाम	शुरू होने का समय	मार्च, 1968 के अन्त में कुल रकम का मूल्य। (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1. हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड	1956	65.90
2. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट ऐण्ड पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड	1947	11.82
3. हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड-भिलाई स्टील प्रोजेक्ट	1955	368.50
4. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम		
(i) हीरा प्रायोजना, पन्ना	दिसम्बर 1959	0. 98
(ii) कच्चे लोहे की प्रायोजना, बेलाडीला	मार्च, 1961	21. 44
5. राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम	*	49. 63

*कई कोयला की खानें शामिल हैं।

(ग) 1967—68 के संबंध में उपर्युक्त एककों के उत्पादन, लागत, लाभ और हानि का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :

(लाख रुपयों में)

उपक्रम/प्रायोजना का नाम	1967-68 में उत्पादन	बिक्री का खर्च, वास्तविक मूल्यह्रास और ब्याज सहित	लाभ (+) (कर देने से पहले) हानि (—)
1	2	3	4
1. हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	23 करोड़ रुपये	2047	(—)562
2. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट ऐण्ड पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड	31308 मेट्रिक टन अखबारी कागज	282	(+) 45
3. हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड भिलाई स्टील प्रोजेक्ट	17. 85 लाख मेट्रिक टन इस्पात के डले	12143	(—) 778
4. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम			
(i) पन्ना की हीरा प्रयोजना	7840 कैरेट	41	(—) 18
(ii) बेलाडीला कच्चा लोहा प्रायोजना	3.78 लाख मेट्रिक टन 'फ्लोट' किस्म का कच्चा लोहा	263	(+) 1
5. राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम	103.5 लाख मेट्रिक* टन कोयला	3061*	(—) 61*

(घ) और (ङ). सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का संकेत उद्योगों में पूंजी-निवेश के रूप में हुई प्रगति की ओर है। जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किये गये पूंजी-निवेश का (कुल रकम के रूप में) संबंध है, मध्य प्रदेश में 1967-68 के अन्त में 518 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई थी जो अन्य किसी भी राज्य में लगायी गयी पूंजी से अधिक थी।

Impact of increase in prices of Terene fibres on Smuggling

6275. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of the Terene fibres in India has gone up and with the rise in excise duty on this quality of fibres, the price of such fibres in India would be five times the international price;

(b) whether the price difference would further make smuggling of nylon yarn into India more attractive; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter and whether the smuggling has in fact shown any increase as a result of imposition of this excise duty and consequent increase in prices ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The ex-factory price excluding excise duty of terene fibre has gone down from Rs. 31.08 per kg. in 1967 to Rs. 20.58 per kg. in 1969. The present ex-factory price with excise duty (including excise duty on polymer used in the manufacture) is Rs. 50. 48 per kg. This price is nearly 5 times the reported international price exclusive of the duties, if any, leviable in their respective countries, but it is only about Rs. 5/-to Rs.7/-more than the cost

(* ये आंकड़े राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के कुल क्रिया कलाप के हैं)

(including duty) of imported terene fibres.

(b) and (c). In spite of the price difference in the case of terene fibre practically no case of smuggling of terene fibre has been reported. However, there is similar price differential in case of nylon yarn and there have been cases of smuggling of this yarn. As a measure of curbing smuggling, substantial relief has been given in excise duty on nylon yarn of popular deniers.

Construction of Trunk Pipe-lines

6276. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the programme for the construction of trunk pipelines in different States during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the portion of work that will be undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission directly and those given to private firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The programme of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for constructing the Kalol-Navaga m-Koyali crude oil pipeline has been finalised. Feasibility of constructing some other pipelines is still under examination.

(c) The construction of the above trunk pipeline is to be carried out by suitable and reputable contractors under the supervision and control of Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

सरकारी उपक्रमों के अध्यक्ष अथवा प्रबन्ध निदेशक

6277. **श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी उपक्रमों के उन अध्यक्षों अथवा प्रबन्ध निदेशकों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है जिन्हें राजनीतिक क्षेत्र, सरकारी सेवाओं तथा तकनीकी अथवा वैज्ञानिक या इंजीनियरी क्षेत्र से नियुक्त किया गया है; और

(ख) सरकारी उपक्रमों के अध्यक्ष को किस आधार पर नियुक्त किया जाता है तथा क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई मूल सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये हुए हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का संकेत सरकारी उपक्रमों के पूर्णकालिक मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों की ओर है। इस समय सरकारी सेवाओं से (जिनमें राज्य सरकार और सेनाएं शामिल हैं) लिये गये 52 और तकनीकी/वैज्ञानिक/इंजीनियरी सम्बन्धी क्षेत्रों से (जो प्रथम वर्ग में शामिल नहीं हैं) लिये गये 13 पूर्णकालिक अध्यक्ष या प्रबन्ध-निदेशक हैं। पांच अन्य मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों में से, जो इस समय काम कर रहे हैं, एक भूतपूर्व संसद-सदस्य हैं। इनके अलावा, सरकारी उपक्रमों के 51 अध्यक्ष ऐसे हैं जो अंशकालिक हैं। उनमें से 26 सरकारी सेवाओं के और 4 तकनीकी/वैज्ञानिक/औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के हैं और 21 ऐसे हैं जो इन दो में से किसी वर्ग के नहीं हैं।

(ख) सरकारी उपक्रमों के बोर्डों के अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करने के लिए सरकार की नीति यह है कि यथेष्ट रूप से योग्य और अनुभवी व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये जायं, चाहे वे जीवन के किसी भी क्षेत्र के क्यों न हों।

M/s B. K. Industrial Corporation

6278. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s B. K. Industrial Corporation has been made the purchasing agent of Barytes Powder for the Canning Project of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are complaints against M/s B. K. Industrial

Corporation in regard to purchase and transportation of Barytes Powder;

(c) if so, whether Government have looked into those complaints; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No. M/s. B. K. Industrial Corporation are one of the seven suppliers of Barytes Powder to the Commission as a whole.

(b) ONGC do not have any complaint against this Corporation.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Tax on Panja Maridam in Madras State

6279. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Panja Mridam (Prasad of Pahari Hard Munga Temple in Madras State) has been taxed as a result of the Budget proposals for 1969-70;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take to exempt this Prasad from tax ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government have already clarified in a Press Note issued on the 26th March, 1969 that Panchamritam is not to be charged to excise duty even if it is put up in unit containers. A formal exemption notification has also been issued on the 3rd April, 1969 to the effect that any 'Prasad' or 'Prasadam, (like Palani Panchamritam) intended for offering in any place of worship shall not be liable for duty.

फरक्का बांध

6280. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फ़रक्का बांध के पूरा हो जाने पर कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हो जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनके लिए वैकल्पिक रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने हेतु कोई योजनाएँ तैयार की हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). फरक्का बराज के पूरे हो जाने पर बेरोजगार होने वाले व्यक्तियों की वास्तविक संख्या का अभी अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता । परियोजना के वर्तमान चरण के कार्यों के पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात्, चरण-2 के अन्य कार्यों को हाथ में लिया जायेगा और 1971 से कर्मचारियों के धीरे धीरे बेरोजगार होने की सम्भावना है। उनके विलयन संबंधी मामलों पर राज्य सरकार और विविध प्राधिकारों, जिनमें केंद्रीय सरकार के अधीन प्राधिकार भी शामिल हैं, के साथ पहले से ही लिखा-पढ़ी शुरू कर दी गई है ।

Central Assistance to Andhra Pradesh for Drought Relief Work

6281. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the serious and unprecedented nature of drought in the State, the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to raise the ceiling of Rs. 12.55 crores for drought relief expenditure for 1968-69 to Rs. 18 crores and in addition to approve a ceiling of Rs. 9 crores for the period from April to June, 1969; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have agreed to raise the ceiling of expenditure on drought relief measures in Andhra Pradesh in 1968-69 to Rs. 14 crores for purposes of Central assistance. As regards 1969-70, a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 2 crores for the period April-June, 1969 has been tentatively adopted for purposes of sharing by the Centre, subject to a review of the situation in May, 1969.

Godavari Barrage Scheme

6282. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had submitted the Godavari Barrage Scheme for approval some two years back;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have not so far given its approval to the Scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when the approval is likely to be given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes; Sir.

(c) The Scheme was under technical scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(d) Technical scrutiny has been completed and the scheme will be placed before the Advisory Committee for approval shortly.

Family Planning Centres in Delhi

6283. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women hesitate to visit family planning centres in Delhi because there is no privacy there and women are examined by doctors behind a cloth curtain, even while visitors are sitting in the room; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Loss to Zinc Smelter At Visakhapatnam

6284. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be to pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had incurred a huge loss in the work of establishing a Zinc Smelter at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the amount of loss and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). At present, only a Detailed Project Report for establishing the Zinc Smelter at Visakhapatnam is being got prepared by a Polish agency. In the circumstances the question of any loss does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश को उपकरणों तथा वित्तीय सहायता का दिया जाना

6285. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को परिवार नियोजन

सम्बन्धी आपरेशनों और गर्भनिरोधकों के लिये कितने उपकरण और कितनी धनराशि दी गई; और

(ख) 1969-70 के वित्तीय वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को इन प्रयोजनों के लिये कितने उपकरण और कितनी धनराशि दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT-745/69]

(ख) 1969-70 के दौरान परिवार नियोजन कार्य के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की आवश्यकतानुसार उपकरणों की सप्लाई करने का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकार अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए, सामान्य पद्धति के अनुसार सम्बन्धित चिकित्सा औषध भण्डार को 'इण्डेण्ट' भेजेगी।

1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश को परिवार नियोजन कार्य के लिए जहां तक धन नियतन का सम्बन्ध है, वह उसी वर्ष में किए गए विकास कार्यों के आधार पर अनुमोदित पैटर्न के अनुसार निश्चित की जाती है। 1969-70 के आबंटनों को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

6286. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि परिवार नियोजन के लिये वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी राशि की वित्तीय सहायता देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : राज्यों के 1969-70 के आबंटनों को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश के अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की कमी

6287. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से पूछा है कि उन्हें सरकारी अस्पतालों के लिये इस समय कितने डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि उन अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की कमी को दूर किया जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Pending Income-tax Cases in Income-tax Department or Courts

6288. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases at present pending in the Income Tax Department or in the courts in respect of outstanding Income-tax arrears for 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the number of such cases that have been decided by Government as also the number of those cases in which the tax payers have been exempted from the payment of tax; and

(c) the names of tax payers who have been penalised during the above period for the non-payment of Income-tax ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The required information is not readily available and can be collected only by scrutiny of a large number of files which would involve considerable time and labour. The available information relating to the pendency of assessments and outstanding income-tax arrears in respect of the year 1967-68 is as under:—

(a) Assessments in respect of the year 1967-68 carried-forward on 1.4.1968. 13,02,775

(b) arrear demand out of the demand created during 1967-68 carried-forward on 1.4.1968. Rs. 79.61 crores.

Similar information in respect of the year 1968-69 is not available at present as the financial year is just over.

Research and Development Centres in India

6289. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Companies which have set up research and Development Centres/laboratories in India;

(b) if so, the amount of capital and recurring expenditure incurred on them;

(c) the number of patents taken by them in India and number of their patents licensed in India and abroad, separately; and

(d) the amount of royalties and fees received by licensing of their patents abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). It is presumed that the question refers to companies in chemical and pharmaceutical sectors. Information is being collected on this basis and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Memorandum by Trainees at Technical Training Centre, Kotah (Rajasthan)

6290. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum signed by all the trainees at the Technical Training Centre, Kotah (Rajasthan) requesting that they may be sent to the Projects for technical training in Heavy Earth moving equipment, or alternatively they may be sent to some other department or Industry for practical training under the stipend scheme ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A memorandum on this subject signed by 43 out of the total of 50 trainees at the Technical Training Centre, Kotah, has been received by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) The particulars of the candidates undergoing training at the Technical Training Centre, Kotah, have been circulated to various irrigation and power projects where heavy earthmoving machinery is in use, with the request that they may take in as many of these trainees as possible for further training. In the meantime, nine graduate engineer trainees at Kotah have been shifted to the Kotah dam and Rajasthan Canal where construction works are in progress.

Government Accommodation For Central Government Employees

6291. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government employees who have been sanctioned out-of-turn allotment of residential quarters during the last two years;

(b) the number of persons who are still awaiting actual allotment of houses ; and

(c) the number of Government employees who have completed 20 years of service but are not provided with Government quarters so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) During the last two years beginning from the 1st April, 1967, out-of-turn allotments, from the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi, have been sanctioned to 1,591 Government employees.

(b) 568 Government employees in whose cases the allotments on out-of-turn basis have been sanctioned are still awaiting actual allotments.

(c) With a view to economise in the use of stationery and labour involved, the applications for allotment of Government residences are called for only from those Government employees, having their date of priority within a certain range fixed by the Directorate of Estates keeping in view the expected availability of accommodation during a particular year. In case of officers drawing emoluments of Rs. 700/- and above and entitled to type V and above accommodation, the priority date is reckoned from the date an officer has been continuously drawing these emoluments and the date of appointment in such cases is not called for in the application forms. No statistical data is, therefore, available in the Directorate of Estates about the number of Government servants who have completed 20 years of service but have not been provided with general pool residential accommodation so far.

अफीम के कारखाने

6292. **श्री झारखण्डे राय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अफीम के कितने कारखाने चलाये जाते हैं;

(ख) उन कारखानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो वर्षों से गाजीपुर अफीम कारखाने (उत्तर प्रदेश) के कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1960 से मिलने वाला अनुग्रहीत उत्पादन पुरस्कार (बोनस) नहीं मिला है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) अफीम के तीन कारखाने हैं, इनमें से एक गाजीपुर में, एक नीमच में तथा एक मन्दसौर में है।

(ख) इन तीन कारखानों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

(i) गाजीपुर	565
(ii) नीमच (iii) मन्दसौर	113

(ग) और (घ). जी, नहीं। यह कथन सही नहीं है कि उन्हें 1960 से पुरस्कार मिलता रहा है। अनुग्रह रूप में उत्पादन-पुरस्कार का भुगतान, अफीम तथा अर्ध-शोधित मारफीन के उत्पादन के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित कुछ खास प्रतिमानों की पूर्ति पर निर्भर करता है। किसी भी विशेष वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में यह पुरस्कार तभी अदा किया जा सकता है जबकि कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा यह प्रमाणित कर दिया जाए कि पुरस्कार की मंजूरी के लिए आवश्यक शर्तें पूरी की जा चुकी हैं। गाजीपुर अफीम कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को अफीम उत्पादन वर्ष 1966-67 के लिये अनुग्रह रूप में उत्पादन पुरस्कार का भुगतान पहले ही किया जा चुका है। अफीम उत्पादन वर्ष 1965-66 के लिए कोई उत्पादन पुरस्कार नहीं दिया गया था क्योंकि अपेक्षित शर्तें पूरी नहीं की गई थी। अफीम उत्पादन वर्ष 1967-68 के लिए, अनुग्रह रूप में कोई उत्पादन पुरस्कार अभी तक इसलिए नहीं दिया गया है क्योंकि नारकोटिक्स आयुक्त के अनुसार इस वर्ष के लिये उत्पादन के प्रतिमानों की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई है।

World Bank Aid for River Valley Projects

6293. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the River Valley projects approved so far by the Central Government; and

(b) the details of the projects approved during the First, Second and Third Plans separately, but the construction of which has not so far been completed and the various factors hampering progress in their construction work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Particulars of major and medium irrigation projects taken up during the three Plans are given in the publication "INDIA-Irrigation and Power Projects (Five Year Plans)" copies of which have already been placed in the Parliament Library. A list of projects approved subsequently in the Annual Plans is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—746/69]

(b) A list of the major projects, work on which has spilled over to the Fourth Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-746/69]

Besides, there are a number of medium irrigation schemes in various stages of progress which have also spilled over.

The principal factor responsible for the delay in completion of the works is the constraint on resources.

Central Assistance to Tamil Nadu

6294. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has asked for Central aid to the tune of Rs. 3 crores to undertake relief measures in the drought affected areas of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government have also asked for rescheduling of repayment of loans by the State; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1.25 crores has already been sanctioned to the Government of Tamil Nadu towards the expenditure incurred by them on drought relief measures. Further assistance will be provided in the light of the progress of expenditure subject to a review of the situation in May, 1969.

As regards rescheduling of loans, a scheme of consolidation of Central loans to the States and refixing of terms of repayment is under the consideration of Government.

Deposits of Iron Ore in Orissa

6295. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore has been discovered in certain Districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to work on these deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seizure of smuggled gold in Bombay

6296. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggled gold worth Rs. 2 crores has been seized in Bombay recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons involved in the case and action taken against them and how and from where it has been smuggled ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). On the 22nd March, 1969 the staff of the Anti Corruption Bureau, Bombay intercepted 2 cars parked in the compound of Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay and seized gold with British and Swiss markings valued approximately at Rs. 1,12,75,000 at the market rate and Rs. 54,13,000 at the international rate.

One person seen getting out of one of the cars and attempting to run away, and one Gurkha watchman of the park were arrested. Indian currency worth Rs. 2,450 was also seized from the residence of the person apprehended while running away. The gold is suspected to have been brought in a mechanised craft from the Persian Gulf. The case was subsequently handed over to Bombay Customs. Further investigations are in progress.

Conference of Mayors

6297. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the various recommendations made by the Conference of Mayors at its recently held Baroda session;

(b) whether the Executive Committee of the All India Council of Mayors has submitted a memorandum urging the implementations of the recommendation of the Mayors' Conference; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The recommendations made to Government of India by the All India Council of Mayors at its 8th Meeting held at Baroda on the 27th and 28th December, 1968, are contained in Resolutions Nos. 9, 12, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30, copies of which were supplied in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4763 answered on the 31st March, 1969.

(b) A committee appointed by the All India Council of Mayors has submitted a Memorandum urging implementation of the recommendations made in Resolution No. 28.

(c) The recommendations are being examined.

Study Team's Recommendation about Coal-Based Fertilizer Plants in India

6298. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI S. KUNDU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert team was sent to Europe to study the operation of the coal-based fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, the names of countries visited by the team;

(c) the recommendations thereof; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The team visited Turkey, West Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom.

(c) The team has expressed the view that:

(i) there need be no apprehension about the techno-economic feasibility of coal based fertilizer plants in general and that specific projects could be taken up for detailed consideration; and

(ii) out of the available processes for coal gasification, the Koppers Totzek process is the most suitable for adoption in our country.

(d) The Government have accepted the view.

मध्य-प्रदेश में फर्मों की ओर आयकर की बकाया राशि

6299. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर, देवास तथा शाहजापुर की कुल कितनी फर्मों की ओर आयकर की राशि बकाया है;

(ख) इन जिलों में आयकर की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ग) इस बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) . मांगी गयी सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Unauthorised Colonies

6300. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of unauthorised colonies which have not been regularised so far ;

(b) whether these colonies are likely to be regularised ; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) the names of the unauthorised colonies which have not been regularised are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—747 /69]

(b) and (c). No final decision has so far been taken.

Supply of Barrels By M/s. Hind Galvanising And Engineering Co. To Indian Oil Corporation

6301. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that as per terms and conditions of the award of the arbitrator, set up by the Indian Oil Corporation, M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company was bound to supply balance quantity of barrels to the Indian Oil Corporation fabricated out of their own steel sheets ;

(b) whether the said company supplied barrels to other Oil Companies but refused to supply the same to the Indian Oil Corporation on plea that steel sheets were not supplied to them ;

(c) if so, whether this amounts to breach of terms and conditions of the award of the arbitrator ;

(d) whether, on such refusal, the Indian Oil Corporation agreed to supply 500 tonnes of steel sheets to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company; and

(e) if so, the reasons for showing such undue privilege to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company instead of taking measures against their act of violation of the terms and conditions of the award of the arbitrator ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Expenditure on Maintenance on Prime Minister's House

6302. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1578 on the 3rd March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the expenditure on the Prime Minister's residence during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 includes the expenditure incurred on white-washing maintenance, etc;

(b) if not, the amount spent during the above period under various heads separately ;

(c) with regard to the expenditure incurred under item No. 3 in 1967-68, the number of tubs, wash basins and the cost of these items, separately ;

(d) whether the additional accommodation constructed in 1968-69 was required from the security point of view or for residential purposes ; and

(e) the details of the accommodation constructed with details of expenditure incurred on each item ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—748/69].

(c) One bath tub and one wash basin with hot and cold mixture arrangement have been provided. Approximate cost of each is as under :—

(1) Bath tub	.....Rs. 804.00
(2) Wash basin with hot and cold mixture arrangement.	.....Rs. 300.00
	Rs. 1104.00

(d) For residence and office purposes.

(e) The details are as follows :—

Details of accommodation	Expenditure incurred.
(i) One additional bed room.	Rs. 8,476.00
(ii) Extension to one small room to convert it into a bed room.	Rs. 4,419.00
(iii) Bath attached to (ii) above.	Rs. 2,694.00
(iv) Verandah attached to (ii) above.	Rs. 4,510.00
(v) One new room for office staff.	Rs. 8,053.00
	Rs. 28,152.00
Electrical installations for the above. ...	Rs. 8,412.00

There has been a further expenditure of Rs. 7,485/- on electrical installations for additional accommodation during March, 1969. The expenditure reported earlier was Rs. 927/—.

As a result of the extensions/additions made, the residential part of the house now has three bed rooms for the Prime Minister and her family.

Drinking Water Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

6303. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Drinking Water Supply schemes which have been received by Government from the Himachal Government for approval and sanction during the last two years ;

(b) the number and names of schemes which have been approved and sanctioned and which wait for approval and sanction ;

(c) the time by which they will be sanctioned ;

(d) whether Government have received the Hatroas Water Scheme in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) if so, when a decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) (b) to (c). 105 rural water supply schemes were received from the Himachal Pradesh Government during the last two years. 87 schemes have so far been sanctioned by the Government of India under the National Water Supply and Sanitation programme. Six schemes are under scrutiny and they will be disposed of by the end of April, 1969. A list showing the names of the schemes received, sanctioned and under scrutiny is Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—749/69].

(d) No Water Supply Scheme by the name of Hatroas Water Supply Scheme has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Meeting of Chief Ministers with Finance Minister

6304. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Chief Ministers recently met him and held talks on the question of augmenting Central assistance to the States ;

(b) if so, the names of State Chief Ministers representatives who held discussions; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, West Bengal and certain other States who met the Deputy Prime Minister during their visits to Delhi in the course of the last four weeks had general discussions, between the Centre and the State Governments concerned.

Income Tax Arrears Realised or Written off During Last Year

6305. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total recoveries of Income-tax arrears made by Government during the first six months of the last financial year;

(b) the amount of effective tax arrears written off during the same period and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the names of the assessees in whose cases income tax arrears of more than Rs. 1 lakh were written off during the above period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Rs. 56.26 crores. Besides these actual recoveries, the arrear demand brought forward on 1.4.1968 has been further reduced by Rs. 35.52 crores on account of relief given in appellate Orders, rectifications, adjustments of advance tax, etc. during the first six months.

(b) Only irrecoverable arrears are written off. The total amount of irrecoverable arrears written off during the first six months of 1968-69 in four cases where the amounts involved were over Rs. 1 lakh or more amounted to Rs. 19,59,886. Information regarding the total amount written off during the first six months of 1968-69 in cases below Rs. 1 lakh is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

The reasons for the write-off of Rs. 19,59,886 are given below :

(i) In one case the outstanding demand to assessment years 1943-44 to 1952-53. Rs. 20,094 were realised by selling the assessee's share in a joint property and his agricultural lands. Barring a small amount of Rs. 1,646 which is likely to be recovered in future, the balance was written off as there were no other assets out of which recovery could be made.

(ii) In the second case which is that of a company, the outstanding demand related to assessment years 1947-48 to 1951-52. One of the Directors of the company had resigned in 1948 while the other died in 1956. The company went into liquidation and, through the Receiver, Rs. 6,378 could be recovered. The company is now defunct and has got no traceable assets. The balance amount was therefore written off.

(iii) In the third case, the demand related to assessment years 1949-50 to 1956-57. The firm was maintaining a purchasing centre in India which was closed down in September, 1954. Rs. 8,414 were realised by selling the business premises. Two of the four partners have already been declared insolvent. The third one has died. The fourth partner has got no source of income. There being no assets left, out of which recovery could be made possible, the arrears were written off.

(iv) In the fourth case the outstanding demand related to the assessment years 1944-45 to 1946-47. The company closed down its business in December 1948. A liquidator was appointed to wind up the affairs of the company. Misfeasance proceedings were also started against the Directors during the course of which the Managing Director was declared insolvent by the Bombay High Court. As a result of action taken Rs. 5000 were recovered in 1954. In view of the fact that the company has gone into liquidation and there was no assets, the remaining demand was written off.

(c) 1. Shri M. F. Jassawala, Bombay
2. M/s. Kali Films, Ltd., Calcutta.
3. M/s. Popatlal and Co., Bombay.
4. M/s. National Studios Ltd., Bombay.

Composition of Tribunal on Narmada Water Dispute

6306. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to refer the Narmada Water dispute to arbitration since the Government of Madhya Pradesh have refused to accept the recommendation of Khosla Commission; and

(b) if so, when and what would be the composition of the Tribunal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A decision on the subject has not yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Flood Relief Works in Gujarat

6307. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the flood relief works carried out in 1968 and the cost of the works Gujarat State;

(b) the loss and damage by floods in Gujarat State during the last year; and

(c) the details of flood control works proposed to be taken up in Gujarat this year and the details of the flood control schemes, if any, proposed to be included in the State's Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A Statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—750/69]

(b) The Government of Gujarat have reported that the extent of flood damage in 1968 was as follows :—

1.	Damage to crops.	Rs. 549.27 lakhs
2.	Damage to houses and huts.	Rs. 407.05 lakhs
3.	Value of animals lost.	Rs. 36.13 lakhs
4.	Damage to roads	Rs. 757.00 lakhs
5.	Damage to irrigation works.	Rs. 96.00 lakhs
6.	Damage to buildings	Rs. 16.25 lakhs
7.	Damage to Ports	Rs. 1.50 lakhs
8.	Damage to Industries.	Rs. 993.80 lakhs
9.	Damage to public utilities	Rs. 549.96 lakhs
	Total	Rs. 3406.96 lakhs

(c) The requisite information is given in the Statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—750/69]

City Compensatory Allowance to Class IV Government Employees

6308. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a ceiling of Rs. 12.50 has been put on the amount of City Compensatory Allowance payable to Class IV Government employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether with the merger of dearness allowance with pay, such employees are being granted annual increments at the enhanced rate to which they become entitled after reaching the higher stage in their scales; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE(SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The rates of Compensatory (city) allowance payable to Central Government employees are not related to the class of post held, but to the pay (inclusive of dearness pay) drawn by them. In an 'A' class city, employees drawing pay (inclusive of dearness pay) below Rs. 150/- p.m. are entitled to compensatory (city) allowance at the rate of 10% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 7.50. and maximum of Rs. 12.50. This rate is based on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.

(c) and (d). The decision to treat a portion of dearness allowance as pay does not involve revision of pay scales. Increments will, therefore, continue to be regulated with reference to the basic pay drawn from time to time.

मध्य प्रदेश के अस्पतालों में रोगी शय्यायें

6309. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में हर एक लाख लोगों के पीछे अस्पतालों में औसतन 45 रोगी-शय्यायें हैं जबकि अखिल भारतीय औसत 40 रोगी-शैय्याओं की है और यदि हां तो क्या इस औसत को अखिल भारतीय औसत के समान लाने के उद्देश्य से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश को अतिरिक्त अनुदान दिए जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) किस राज्य में ऐसी औसत अधिकतम है; और

(ग) यदि मध्य प्रदेश को अतिरिक्त अनुदान दिये जाने का विचार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ग). हर एक लाख लोगों के पीछे 49 रोगी शय्याओं के अखिल भारतीय औसत के मुकाबले में मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति लाख की जनसंख्या के पीछे 39 रोगी शय्यायें हैं।

स्वास्थ्य कार्यकारी दल ने मध्य प्रदेश में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 3046 अतिरिक्त रोगी शय्याओं (866 रोगी शय्यायें प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में, 170 तहसील स्तर के अस्पतालों में, 1660 जिला मुख्यालय अस्पतालों में तथा 350 क्षय रोगियों के लिए) की व्यवस्था करने के हेतु "अस्पताल एवं औषधालय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत 6 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये के नियतन की सिफारिश की थी।

चिकित्सा व्यवस्था राज्य सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत होने के कारण प्लान स्कीमों केलिए अनुदान की राशि एक मुश्त अनुदान तथा ऋण के रूप में दी जाती है।

(ख) 1966 में जनसंख्या की तुलना में रोगी शय्याओं का अनुपात नागालैंड में सर्वाधिक था। हर एक लाख की आबादी के पीछे 187 रोगी शय्यायें थीं।

Classification of Cotton Fabrics for Purposes of Levying Excise Duty

6310. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present classification of cotton fabrics into superfine, Medium-A, Medium-B and coarse under Entry 19 of Schedule I to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 is inequitous in that cheap varieties of fabrics bear heavy excise duty and costlier varieties of fabrics bear less excise duty;

(b) whether Government have attempted to rectify the inequity in the application of excise duty by proposing a separate classification under Entry 19 (I) (I) consisting of 23 items such as coating, tussar, 1-appet, terry towel, gadlapat, canvas etc. subject to a levy of 15 per cent *ad valorem* in the Finance Bill for 1969-70;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that inequity in excise levy is further increased in that cotton blanket, gadlapat, canvas cloth which are low priced are still subject to disproportionate levy of excise; and

(d) whether it is a fact that *ad valorem* levy of excise on telescopic rates based on tariff values if made applicable for all varieties of cotton fabrics is most equitable since it ensures equitable levy of excise duty in relation to the price of the fabrics ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Government are aware the classification of cotton fabrics into that superfine, fine, medium-A, medium-B and coarse under Item No. 19 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 has resulted in inequitous incidence of duty in some cases. But it is not correct that all cheap varieties of fabrics bear heavy excise duty and all costlier varieties of fabrics bear less excise duty.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Some of the cotton fabrics of comparable price ranges as cotton blankets, gadlapat and canvas cloth but which are subject to duty at specific rates bear higher incidence of duty in terms of *ad valorem* than the *ad valorem* duty on cotton blankets, gadlapt and canvas cloth.

(d) A single *ad valorem* rate of duty will be the most equitable as it will have the same incidence of duty on all fabrics. With telescopic rates the incidence of duty in terms of percentage of the value will be higher for higher priced goods. However, application of *ad valorem* rates of duties in all cases presents certain administrative difficulties. Administratively it is also not feasible to fix tariff values in the case of cotton fabrics where there are numerous varieties of fabrics with different prices.

Electrical Undertaking in Public and Private Sectors

6311. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the average return at present on capital invested in Electrical Undertakings in the public and private sectors respectively;

(b) the reasons for the differences;

(c) whether the return of 11 per cent as recommended by the Venkataraman Committee for public sector enterprises is proposed to be recovered by increasing the rates of electric supply to consumers and if so, the average at which these rates have been enhanced since 1951;

(d) whether this return is proposed to be recovered by way of economy and if so, the steps contemplated and how far they are being implemented; and

(e) whether the increase in the rates of electric supply would also be considered with reference to their effect on agricultural and industrial production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The average return of all the State Electricity Boards taken together, during 1967-68 was 5.8% on the capital base. For the same year in the case of Municipal Undertakings the average return was 6.26% and in the case of private electricity undertakings it was 7.18%.

(b) The Private Electricity Undertakings and Municipal Undertakings function largely within urban areas where the load density is higher requiring correspondingly lower capital investment for catering to equal demand and the cost of the work in progress included in their capital base is much smaller.

The Electricity Boards under section 18 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, are charged with the general duty of promoting the coordinated development of the generation, supply and distribution of electricity within the State with particular reference to such development in areas not for the time being served or adequately served by any licensee. The Electricity Board have, therefore, the obligation of catering to a large area including rural areas necessitating large investment on installation of widespread transmission and distribution network. Compared with the Private Undertakings, larger capital investments are required by State Electricity Boards for serving the same quantum of demand. Also due to poor load factor in Boards' areas the direct return on the investment is lower.

(c) to (e). The State Electricity Boards were not in existence in 1951 but were formed only during the period 1957-60. The recommendations of the Venkataraman Committee regarding earning of 11% return were commended to the States in the Government of India Resolution No. EL. II. 3 (1)/64, dated the 3rd March, 1965. It was also recommended by the Venkataraman Committee that the State Electricity Boards should keep the cost of generation, transmission and distribution including overheads as low as possible taking necessary corrective measures by periodical reviews. The recommendation was also commended to the States.

In pursuance of these recommendations, the State Electricity Boards have adopted various measures like inter-connecting the isolated power systems in the States forming

into Grids to enable integrated operation of the hydro and thermal power stations, securing economy by co-ordinated operation, closing down of uneconomical generating units, installation of large size generating power stations, adoption of standardised construction methods, inventory control etc. All the same, on account of the general rise in the cost of capital equipment and labour, it has become necessary for the Boards to increase their rates of supply, at varying rates for different categories of consumers. The increase effected in the case of direct consumers and to 117% in case of Bulk Supply to Licensees.

Electricity tariffs to the different categories of consumers are framed taking into account various factors like expenditure on operation and maintenance, depreciation and interest charges, as also the utility value of power to particular category. In fixing these tariffs the principle 'what traffic can bear' is naturally borne in mind and as such the effect of variation in tariffs on agricultural and industrial production are also normally taken into consideration.

मृत सरकारी कर्मचारियों के परिवार के सदस्यों को सरकारी आवास का नियतन

6312. **श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :**
श्री ना० रा० पाटिल :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी के मरणोपरांत उसको नियत किया गया सरकारी क्वार्टर उसके सरकारी कर्मचारी पुत्र/पुत्री को नियत कर दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यदि ऐसे कर्मचारी का कोई वयस्क बच्चा न हो तो उसकी मृत्यु के दो महीने बाद उसकी विधवा को क्वार्टर खाली करने के लिये कहा जाता है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बात के बावजूद कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने 12 से 15 वर्ष तक की सेवा पूरी कर ली है क्वार्टर नियत नहीं किये गए हैं मृत कर्मचारी के हाल ही में नौकरी पर लगे पुत्र/पुत्री को सरकारी क्वार्टर नियत करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति): (क) वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार एक सरकारी कर्मचारी जिसके पास सामान्य पूल वास का दखल है, और जिसकी सेवा के दौरान मृत्यु हो जाती है तो उसके पुत्र/पुत्री/पत्नी/पति अथवा पिता को सामान्य पूल वास बगैर बारी के आधार पर आवंटित कर दिया जाता है अथवा वही निवास स्थान यदि वे उस टाईप के अथवा उससे ऊपर के टाईप के पात्र हुए तो उनके नाम नियमित कर दिया जाता है बशर्ते कि उपर्युक्त रिश्तेदार सामान्य पूल वास के आवंटन के लिए पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारी हो तथा वह स्वर्गवासी कर्मचारी के साथ उसकी मृत्यु की तारीख से कम से कम छः माह पूर्व वास में साथ रह रहा हो।

(ख) यदि स्वर्गवासी कर्मचारी की विधवा पात्र कार्यालय में कार्य करने वाली पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारी है तो उपर्युक्त (क) में उल्लिखित आधार पर बगैर बारी के आवंटन के लिए उस पर भी विचार किया जाता है। किन्तु, यदि ऐसे आवंटी के कोई बालग लड़का नहीं है और न उसकी विधवा सरकारी सेवा में है तो वह परिवार आवंटी की मृत्यु की तारीख से चार महीने तक की अवधि के लिए सामान्य पूल वास को अपने पास बनाए रख सकता है।

(ग) यह रियायत इसलिए दी जाती है ताकि स्वर्गवासी कर्मचारी के परिवार को कम कठिनाईयां हों।

Wealth Tax and Estate Duty Collections in Manipur

6313. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected from the Union Territory of Manipur as payment of (i) Wealth tax; and (ii) Estate Duties during the years 1967-68 1968-69; and

(b) the number of persons paying Wealth-tax and the Estate duties during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The amount collected from the Union Territory of Manipur as payment of (i) Wealth-tax and (ii) Estate Duty during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 are as under:

Year	Amount collected (In thousands of Rs.) Wealth-tax	Estate Duty
1967-68	17	4
1968-69	11	3

(b) The number of persons paying Wealth-tax and Estate Duty during 1967-68 and 1968-69 are as under:

Year	Number of persons paying: Wealth-tax	Estate Duty
1967-68	46	1
1968-69	63	1

Model Kiosk in Front of A. I. R. Parliament Street, New Delhi

6314. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee had invited sealed tenders in January, 1969 for the allotment of a model Kiosk in front of A. I. R. Parliament Street, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of tenders received and whether the tender has been awarded to the highest tenderer in accordance with the terms of the tender; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the party to whom the tender has been awarded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 4 tenders were received as per details given below :—

1. Shri Tarsem Kumar Rs. 120/- p. m.
2. Shri Ramesh Kumar Rs. 85/- p. m.
3. Shri Hakikat Rai Rs. 75/- p. m.
4. Shri Sohan Lal Rs. 60/- p. m.

No tender has so far been accepted and the matter is under the consideration of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Income Tax Collections in Manipur and Nagaland

6315. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the Income Tax collections from the Union Territory of Manipur and the State of Nagaland during the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively;

(b) the number of individuals and firms paying Income Tax; and

(c) the number of first 10 persons or firms paying high Income Tax in Manipur and Nagaland ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Medical Directorate of Manipur

6316. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that C. B. I. have decided to investigate into the affairs of the Medical Directorate, Manipur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that th Deirector, Medical and Public Health Manipn sr not included in the list of the accused in ithe F. I. R.;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to take interim action against the present Director in view of the *prima facie* proof of the grave irregularities in the purchase of equipments and other hospital requirements in the General Hospital, Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The Central Bureau of Investigation are investigating in some allegations connected with the purchase of hospital equipment and allied stores by the Medical Directorate of Manipur in 1968. The Director of Medical and Health Services, Manipur does not figure as an accused in the F. I. R. The allegations which *prima-facie* make out a criminal offence relate to the drawal of amounts from the Treasury in March, 1968 on the basis of false bills and certificates prepared and furnished by the Administrative Officer and checked by the Accountant. They have, therefore, been mentioned as accused in the F. I. R. on which investigation has started and is now in progress.

The entire matter is under investigation. The culpability of others will be gone into during investigation. Action against persons responsible for irregularities and misconduct will be considered after the completion of the investigation.

The Accountant General, Assam has also carried out special audit at the request of the Government of Manipur. The report is awaited.

Basant Competition organised by L.I.C. for Development Officers and Agents in Delhi Division

6317. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation organised a Basant Competition in the Delhi Division for the Development Officers and Agents;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the period of the Competition was from the 16th January, 1969;

(c) whether it is further a fact that most of the Branches have not so far prepared the lists showing the business introduced by the Agents Development Officers and this has caused dissatisfaction among the Agents as they could not know their position so far as the introduction of business is concerned; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure quick preparation of those lists and also the preparation of such lists every week showing the weekly position so that the Agents could know the latest Position and compete in the real sense ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The Agents/Development Officers were kept well informed of quantum of business introduced by the Branches through their respective Assistant Branch Managers (Development)/Development Officers as well as by giving day-to-day progress made by Agents/Development Officers in their respective groups of top five Agents/ Development Officers either on the black-board or on the notice board or through circulars.

(d) Does not arise. Final figures of new business are now known in respect of Agents/Development Officers.

पुलिस कर्मचारियों तथा अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पुंज में से सरकारी क्वार्टरों का नियतन

6318. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :
श्री ना० रा० पाटिल :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारी संख्या में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर नियत नहीं किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्वार्टरों की कमी के बावजूद, दिल्ली पुलिस और डाक तथा तार विभाग आदि के कर्मचारियों के लिये सामान्य पूल में से सैकड़ों क्वार्टर आरक्षित करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि सामान्य पूल की प्रतीक्षा सूची में भारी संख्या में कर्मचारियों के नाम हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पुलिस विभाग के उन कर्मचारियों, अध्यापकों तथा अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों के लिये आरक्षण करना बन्द करने का है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी न होकर दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारी हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) फ़िलहाल पात्र कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे 58,455 सरकारी कर्मचारी नियमित प्रतीक्षा सूचियों पर, दिल्ली, नई/दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल निवास स्थानों के आवर्टन की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

(ख) एलाटमेन्ट रूल्ज के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारी सामान्य पूल वास के आवंटन के पात्र हैं। दिल्ली पुलिस के स्टाफ को भी अन्य पात्र कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे अन्य कर्मचारियों के समान ही समझा जाता है। 1963 में अराजपत्रित स्टाफ के लिए उन के पूल में वृद्धि करने के प्रयोजन से प्रशासनिक कारणों से 350 मकान दिल्ली पुलिस को दे दिए थे, और विभागीय पूल के लिये पात्र कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पूल वास के आवंटन के लिए अपात्र घोषित कर दिया गया था।

पी० एण्ड टी० बोर्ड के कर्मचारी सामान्य पूल वास के आवंटन के पात्र हैं क्योंकि बोर्ड में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई विभागीय पूल नहीं है। डाक तार के अन्य एकक, जिनके अपने पूल हैं, सामान्य पूल से वास के आवंटन के पात्र नहीं हैं, और विभागीय पूल में वृद्धि के लिए कोई निवास-स्थान सामान्य पूल से नहीं दिए गए।

(ग) 1963 के पश्चात् पुलिस पूल में कोई क्वार्टर हस्तान्तरित नहीं किए गए। दिल्ली प्रशासन के वे कर्मचारी, जिनके मामले

में कोई विभागीय पूल नहीं है, एलाटमेन्ट रूल्ज के उपबन्धों के अनुसार सामान्य पूल के आवंटन के लिए पात्र हैं। अध्यापकों तथा सरकारी हस्पतालों के गैर-तकनीकी स्टाफ़ को सामान्य पूल वास के लिए पात्र होने के कारण, सम्पदा निदेशालय द्वारा रखी जा रही प्रतीक्षा सूचि पर उनकी स्थिति के अनुसार वास अवंटित किए जाते हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन से ऊन के अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए वास निर्माण हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने के लिए कहा गया है और जब कभी दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में समान्य पूल में परितुष्टि के प्रतिशय की तुलना में विभागीय पूल में परितुष्टि का प्रतिशत संतोषजनक हो जायेगा, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों को अपात्र घोषित कर दिया जायेगा।

Setting up of Elemental Phosphorous Projects

6319. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of setting up of Elemental Phosphorous projects is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the cost and capacity of these projects; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The estimated cost and capacity of these projects are as under :

Proposal	Cost (Rs. crores)	Capacity (Tonnes equivalent phosphorus/year.
1. Cochin Fertilizer Project (Cochin-Phase II) of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	22.35	61,400
2. Rallis India Ltd.—manufacture of elemental phosphorous and complex fertilizer at Mangalore.	20.00	33,000
3. Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd. manufacturer of phosphorous and phosphoric acid at Mangalore	14.00	50,000

(c) It is not possible to indicate the time by which a final decision could be taken in the matter.

Production of Potash

6320. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enter into an agreement with another country for the production of potash;

(b) whether Government have negotiated with any country for the above; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) At present there is no proposal to enter into an agreement with any foreign country for production of potash.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Government Quarters occupied by Non-Allottees in Srinivaspuri, New Delhi

6321. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a number of complaints to the effect that in Srinivaspuri Colony, New Delhi most of the Government quarters are occupied by non-allottees on payment of high rents;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action on these complaints;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases which are under investigation and the number of cases settled; and

(d) the number of persons along with the quarter number of such persons against whom the enquiry is going on and the number of persons along with their quarter numbers whose cases have been settled after enquiry during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Enquiries about unauthorised subletting of Government accommodation are conducted when any complaints is received against the allottees. The complaints have also been received in regard to subletting of Government quarters in Srinivaspuri.

(b) Action is taken in accordance with the provisions contained in the Allotment Rules against those allottees where subletting is proved.

(c) On receipt of complaint, the enquiries are conducted but no action is taken on anonymous / pseudonymous complaints. During the year 1967, in all, 160 complaints were received, out of which 98 were anonymous/pseudonymous and the action on the remaining 62 complaints was taken. After enquiries in these cases, 40 persons were declared ineligible, 14 were debarred from sharing and no action was taken in 8 cases as the unauthorised subletting was not proved. During the year 1968, out of 57 complaints, 32 were anonymous/pseudonymous. Out of the remaining 25 cases, 12 are under consideration and 13 cases have been settled after making necessary enquiries. In these 13 cases, 7 could not be proved, 4 employees were declared ineligible and 2 were debarred from sharing general pool accommodation with other employees.

(d) A statement showing the position in regard to 62 subletting cases in 1967 and 25 subletting cases in 1968 is laid on Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-751/69]

Provision of Water Taps and Ceiling Fans in Servants Quarters of North and South Avenues

6322. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that newly constructed servants quarters in North and South Avenues, New Delhi have been provided with water taps in the Kitchen and there is provision of ceiling fans and separate bathrooms for each quarter; and

(b) if so, why the water taps have not been provided and provision of ceiling fans has not been made in old servants quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir, except that only fan points and fan clamps and not ceiling fans, have been provided.

(b) The old Servants quarters are of a different design, without any separate kitchen and hence no tap was provided.

No fan points or fan clamps were provided in these old quarters when these were originally electrified. The question of

providing fan points and fan clamps in the old servants quarters is under consideration.

Plants for Processing Nickel Ore in Orissa

6223. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a plant in the public Sector in Orissa for processing of nickel ore;

(b) if so, the investment involved, scheduled for construction and commissioning of the plant; and

(c) the sources, domestic and foreign, of obtaining nickel ore to feed the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : For the present it is proposed to take up a feasibility study for development of a mine based on the Sukhinda Nickel deposits in Orissa. A decision about construction of a mine and plant will depend upon the results of this study.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta

6324. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research work being done at the National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta has so far been worth the expense involved;

(b) whether Government propose to lay a statement on the Table giving a summary of the actual research achievements to-date:

(c) whether Government are aware of extreme dissatisfaction among the staff of the Centre regarding wastage of research facilities; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a Reviewing Committee to assess the Centre's performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) A list of the subjects on which research is being conducted is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—752/69].

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

Rates Charged for Supply of Electrical Energy to Industry and Agriculture

6325. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the per unit rates charged by each State for the supply of electrical energy for industrial and agricultural purposes;

(b) the reasons for the disparity;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce rates of electricity for agricultural purposes in all the States with a view to boost agricultural production; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement showing the average rates for agriculture and industries within the areas of supply of Electricity Boards/ Electricity Department is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-753/69].

(b) to (d). Supply for agriculturists is generally at 400 volts involving expenditure on transformation from high voltage and

distribution at medium voltage whereas power for heavy industries is at high voltage. Voltage of supply minimum demand, consumption and load factor are higher in the case of industrial consumers than in the case of agricultural consumers. For these reasons tariff rates for heavy industries are lower than tariff rates for agricultural purposes. As compared with the industries of similar load receiving power supply at identical voltage, the electricity rates for agricultural purposes are either the same or lower in most of the States. The State Governments and State Electricity Boards were advised to fix the rate for power supplied to agriculturists at not more than 12 paise per unit. The ceiling of 12 paise per unit was suggested to provide an incentive to the farmers with a view to increase agricultural production.

Construction of Inter-State Lines and Inter-Regional Links

6326. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1602 on the 3rd March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the proposals for construction of inter-state lines and inter-regional links have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be finalised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). It was indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1602 on 3rd March, 1969 that proposals for construction of inter-State lines and inter-regional links for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan were under consideration. The details of the Fourth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

River Valley Projects as National Projectes

6327. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that States are not able to find funds for the completion of major River Valley Projects like Narmada Project; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking up such projects as National Projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The question of financing major river valley projects has been under consideration for quite some time now. The National Development Council have decided that ten per cent of the Central assistance to the State will be given on the basis of continuing major irrigation and power projects.

Rates of Electrical Energy Supplied to Industries and Agriculture

6328. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rates of electrical energy supplied to industries in the country are lower than the electrical energy supplied to agriculture;

(b) whether both the rates would be brought at par; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Power supply for agriculturists is generally at 400 volts involving expenditure on transformation from high voltage and distribution at low voltage, whereas power for heavy industries is made at high voltage. Voltage of supply, minimum demand and consumption and load factor are higher in the case of industrial consumers than in the case of agricultural consumers. For these reasons tariff rates for heavy industries are lower than tariff rates for agricultural purposes. As compared with the rates of small industries which are also supplied at the same voltage as for agriculturists the tariff rates for agricultural purposes are either the same or lower in most of the States.

Power Generated in states

6329. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power proposed to be generated in each State at present;

(b) the total power proposed to be generated in each State at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the power requirements of each State would be met at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if not, how the deficit would be met ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—754/193]

(b) to (d). The Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

New Unit of Security Printing Press at Nasik

6330. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to start a new unit of the Security Printing Press at Nasik instead of expanding the existing Press;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this will involve Government in additional outlay; and

(c) whether this unit will affect the existing Trade Union in any way ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A new Intaglio Press for printing Bank Notes and a new Postal Stationery Press for printing Postal Stationery, Judicial and Non-Judicial stamps are proposed to be set up, as the additional printing capacity required to be created is considerable and expanding the existing factory, which is already big, would not be an adequate and satisfactory measure. The location of these Units has not yet been finalised.

(c) The setting up of the new units is not related to the functioning of the Trade Union in the existing Factory.

Allocation for Housing Schemes for Manipur

6331. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for housing schemes in the Union Territory of Manipur for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and the coming year;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur have withheld the grant of housing loans after the grant of the first instalment of the loans;

(c) if so, the number of such cases during the last three Years and the reasons withholding of the grant in such manner; and

(d) whether Government is reviewing the cases for grant of the withheld instalments of the loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of Manipur and will be laid on the Table of a Sabha when received.

Technical Training Centre at Kotah

6332. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had called a batch of Engineering Graduates, Diploma Holders and Mechanical Engineers for practical training in heavy earth moving equipments under the practical training stipend scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services;

(b) whether the training given to them at the technical training Centre at Kotah was purely theoretical;

(c) whether Government had previously decided to close down the technical training Centre at Kotah on the ground that Government was no more in need of operators and mechanics of heavy earth moving equipments; and

(d) if so, the reasons for calling them for training in heavy earth moving equipments which did not provide them any prospects for future employment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). In order to give practical experience in the operation and maintenance of heavy earthmoving equipment, seats were made available in the Technical Training Centre at Kotah, as well as in the Technical Training Centres at Nagarjunasagar, Kakrapar and Nangal, to trainees under the stipendiary training scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. At the Kotah Centre, 50 engineers (9 graduates and 41 diploma holders) joined the last training course.

(b). This is not correct. The emphasis is mainly on practical training inasmuch as out of 8 hours training per day, practical training is imparted to the trainees for seven hours.

(c). No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

Break-Down in noonmati Refinery, Gauhati

6333. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerosene Refining Plant in Noonmati Refinery (Gauhati) has gone wrong;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the plant had another break-down within four months;

(d) the total loss of production in kilolitres and in terms of money during this period;

(e) the installed capacity of the kerosene plant and the production at present;

(f) whether it is further a fact that the installed capacity of the kero-sene plant has never been utilised since its operation; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to utilise the installed capacity of the kerosene plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The kerosene refining unit had to be shut down on 25-2-1969 due the sulphur dioxide compressor liner trouble.

(c) Yes.

(d) The crude throughout was not affected as the feedstocks were mostly diverted to inferior kerosene blending.

(e) The unit is designed for processing 230,200 tonnes of feedstocks per year on 330 operating days. The unit is presently operating for about 10 to 12 days a month depending upon market requirements.

(f) Yes.

(g) The main reasons for the shortfall in utilisation of this unit are;

(i) limited market for Iomex; and

(ii) 75,500 tonnes of S. R. and coking kerosene, originally designed for being processed for inferior kerosene production, are no longer required as the inferior kerosene can now be blended directly from these components without being processed in the kerosene refining unit.

Construction of Embankment by Pakistan in Agartala

6334.SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Pakistan has constructed an embankment near the Pak Check-post opposite Agartala Check-post in Kalapania Canal, resulting in the waterlogging of the areas in Tripura and raising a constant threat of floods with added intensity in Tripura;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the response of Pakistan Government to the protests, if any, lodged with that Government in that regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir; the Government of Tripura have noticed waterlogging of some areas near Agartala as a result of the embankment constructed by Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Protest has been logded with the Pakistan Government against the unilateral construction of the embankment and its immediate demolition has been suggested. Pakistan's reply is awaited.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Ootacamund and Coonoor in Nilgiri Hills

6335. SHRI UMANTH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that tourist centres like Ootacamuud and Coonoor in Nilgiri Hills are experiencing acute drinking water scarcity;

(b) whether the Tamilnadu Government have asked for Central help solving this drinking water problems in Nilgiris; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to solve the drinking water crisis there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) the drinking water problem does not appear to be as acute in Nilgiri district as it is in some others.

(b) No such request has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Defence Accounts Department

6336. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the S.A.S. Cadre of the Defence Accounts Department;

(b) the steps which are being taken by Government to complete the quota; and

(c) Whether Government propose to recruit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for appointment as S. A. S. Accountants by holding a special test or examination to fill the quota.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No percentage has been prescribed, as the vacancies in the S.A.S. cadre are filled out of candidates belonging to the clerical grade who have to pass a qualifying departmental examination. Information regarding the actual percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(b) Does not arise, as there is no fixed quota.

(c) Persons from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes take the qualifying S.A.S. Examination alongwith others and some of them also secure the prescribed pass marks. Cases of the candidates from Scheduled

Castes/Scheduled Tribes who do not secure the prescribed minima are specially considered and some concession is shown to enable deserving cases to be declared successful.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Life Insurance Corporation

6337. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation is not having full representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all grades of services in the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, how long it will take for Government to complete the quota ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Life Insurance Corporation and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in L. I. C.

6338. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers and staff in each grade in the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to fulfill the quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in the Life Insurance Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Life Insurance Corporation and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Foreign Exchange Allowed to Film People

6339. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange allowed to the film personalities like actors, producers, directors, actresses, play back singers and musicians during the last three years and up to the end of March, 1969 for the purpose of foreign tours and the reasons for giving such foreign exchange; and

(b) the names of the film personalities to whom foreign exchange has been sanctioned during the above period and the amount sanctioned to each and the countries visited by them.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) Data is not maintained as per classification by vocation as indicated in the question. Nevertheless, if any specific information in respect of any particular person(s) is required, it can be ascertained and furnished.

Government Employees Debarred From Government Accommodation

6340. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees on transfer to a Corporation or to a Government undertaking after a lapse of two months are debarred from Government accommodation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether they cease to be Government servants when their lien in other Government department continue to exist and for all purposes they remain Central Government servants;

(d) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to allow Government employees to retain their Government accommodation till such time as they retain their lien in other Central Government Departments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their is an acute shortage of residential accommodation in the general pool. In Delhi/New Delhi it has been possible only to provide residential accommodation from the general pool to about 40% of the employees working in eligible offices. The position at other places is even worse. In view of difficult financial position and other factors it has not been possible to augment the general pool by constructing more residential units.

(c) The Government servants holding lien on substantive posts continue to remain Government servants on their going on deputation to corporations etc. but they are governed by foreign service terms decided between the Government and the corporation concerned.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

वर्ष 1967-68 में दी गई विदेशी मुद्रा

6341. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में विदेशों में जाने वाले भारतीय लोगों को कुल कितने रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई;

(ख) विदेशों में जाने वाले व्यक्तियों में कितने भूतपूर्व नरेश थे तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई;

(ग) व्यापार उपकरणों का आयात करने के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिए जिन-जिन व्यापार गृहों को विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) रिजर्व बैंक ने अप्रैल 1967 से मार्च 1968 तक की अवधि में, विदेश यात्रा के लिए, कुल 1382 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा दी थी ।

(ख) इस प्रकार के वर्गीकरण के आधार पर आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते । फिर भी, यदि किसी खास व्यक्ति के बारे में सूचना की आवश्यकता हो, तो उसे इकट्ठा करके प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है ।

(ग) और (घ). जारी किये गये सभी आयात लाइसेंसों का ब्यौरा समय-समय पर जारी किये जाने वाले औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों—आयात लाइसेंस और निर्यात लाइसेंसों के साप्ताहिक बुलेटिन में प्रकाशित किया जाता है । इन बुलेटनों की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध होंगी ।

परिवार नियोजन उपकरण तथा जनता में उनका वितरण

6342. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 से पहले के तीन पांच वर्षों में, वर्षवार, परिवार नियोजन उपकरण को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये कितना धन खर्च किया गया;

(ख) जनता में कितने मूल्य के गर्भ निरोधक बांटे गये;

(ग) यह खर्च इस बारे में अनुमानित खर्च से कितना अधिक था; और

(घ) यह इस बारे में अब तक किये गये खर्च के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने प्रतिशत सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर): (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा

पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बांदा जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में अभ्रक के निक्षेप

6343. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में बवेरू तहसील के मझोला गांव में एक कुंआ खोदते समय अभ्रक की एक परत पाई गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसका सर्वेक्षण किया जायेगा और अभ्रक निकाला जायेगा; और

(ग) इस बारे में जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा उनके विभाग को क्या रिपोर्ट दी गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के भूविज्ञान तथा खनन निदेशालय द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है कि बांदा के जिला-मजिस्ट्रेट ने निदेशालय को अभ्रक के 'तथाकथित' पाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना दी थी। इस खनिज को कैलक-टूफा के साथ सम्बद्ध 'सेलिनेट' (जिप्सम की एक किस्म) के रूप में अभिनिर्धारित किया गया था। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भूविज्ञान तथा खनन निदेशालय के भूवैज्ञानिकों के एक दल द्वारा जल्द ही क्षेत्र की जांच की जाने की सम्भावना है।

Reservation of Residential Accommodation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Central Government Employees

6344. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 666 on the 24th March, 1969 and state .

(a) whether the matter regarding the making of provision to reserve residential accommodation for Central Government/ Union Territories/Government and Public Undertakings' employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has since been discussed with the leaders of all Parties;

(b) if so, the decision(s) arrived at therein; and

(c) if no such meeting could be arranged so far, whether Government propose to give a concession of 5 years seniority to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the allotment of residential accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A decision in this regard can only be taken after the matter is discussed with the leaders of the opposition parties.

Permission for Exchange of Government Quarters Among Government employees

6345. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of Government employees occupying Government quarters in Delhi/New Delhi have to travel a long distance, some time to the extent of 30 kilometres both way while coming to or going from their places of duty and thus have to spend lot of time and money unnecessarily;

(b) whether it is also fact that if such Government employees are allowed to exchange their quarters amongst themselves, most of them can be relieved of this unnecessary expenditure and wastage of time;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to allow such exchanges of residential accommodations and start some office or section to deal with such requests; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). In growing cities it is not possible to provide residential accommodation close to the place of work to in all Central Government employees as the land earmarked for residential accommodation nearer the vicinity of offices is limited. Wherever this arrangement is possible, as in the case of Ramakrishna Puram or in the area between Red Fort and Old Secretariat in Delhi, option already exists for getting residential accommodation in close proximity to the place of work. After an initial allotment a Government servant can apply for change of accommodation in the same type to an area of his choice.

A provision exists in the Allotment Rules according to which the officers to whom residences of the same type have been allotted can apply for permission to mutually exchange their residences. Permission for mutual exchange is granted if both the officers are reasonably expected to be on duty in Delhi and to reside in their mutually exchanged residences for at least six months from the date of approval of such exchange.

सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और पन बिजली के लिये बृहद योजना

6346. **श्री देवराव पाटिल :** क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जल तथा विद्युत आयोग का पुनर्गठन करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई समिति ने समूचे देश के लिये सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण और पन बिजली के लिये एक बृहत्-योजना बनाने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग को समूचे देश के लिये सिंचाई, बाढ़ नियंत्रण, पन-बिजली और ताप बिजली का मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी दे दी जाए।

रिपोर्ट अभी हाल में प्राप्त हुई है। समिति की कुछ मुख्य सिफारिसों 1968-69 के लिए मंत्रालय के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में दी गई हैं। सरकार समिति की सिफारिशों की जांच कर रही है जिसमें उपर्युक्त सिफारिश भी शामिल है।

Symposium on 'Role of Housing in National Highway'

6347. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a symposium on 'role of housing in National Economy' was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the problems discussed at the symposium; and

(c) the recommendations made and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is Laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—755/69]

निस्सन्तान सरकारी कर्मचारियों को परिवार भत्ता

6348. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उन कर्मचारियों को, जिनके जन्म भर सन्तान उत्पन्न नहीं हुई है और जो इस प्रकार बाल भत्ते से वंचित रहे हैं, परिवार भत्ता देने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा जवानों को ऐसा भत्ता दिया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य मंत्रालय के ऐसे कर्मचारियों को भी यह भत्ता देने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बाल शिक्षा भत्ता

6349. **श्री निहाल सिंह** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार केवल उन्ही सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बाल शिक्षा भत्ता देती है जिनके स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे उनके अपने गांवों में रहते हैं और यदि हां, तो किन आधारों पर यह भत्ता दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन कर्मचारियों को, जिनके स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चे अपने माता-पिता के साथ नगरों में रहते हैं यह भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन कर्मचारियों को भी, जो अपने बच्चों को राजधानी में अथवा अन्य नगरों में अपने साथ रखते हैं, यह भत्ता देने का है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के कम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, शिक्षा संबंधी सहायता की दो मुख्य योजनाएं चालू हैं । उनमें से 'संतान शिक्षण भत्ता' नाम की एक योजना का अभिप्राय उन मामलों में मदद करना है, जिनमें आश्रित बच्चे, संबंधित कर्मचारियों के प्रधान कार्यालय तथा निवास स्थान से भिन्न जगहों पर रह रहे हैं तथा मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों में पढ़ रहे हैं । दूसरी 'शिक्षा-शुल्क की व्ययपूर्ति' संबंधी एक अधिक सामान्य योजना अपने माता पिता के साथ रह रहे बच्चों के लिये शिक्षा संबंधी सहायता की व्यवस्था है । गाँव के स्कूलों में तथा नगर के स्कूलों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे बच्चों के बीच कोई भेद नहीं रखा गया है ।

नई दिल्ली में अंग्रेजी के नामों वाले अस्पतालों, सड़कों ब्लाकों तथा बजारों का पुनः नाम-करण

6350. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में अंग्रेजों के नामों वाले अस्पतालों, सड़कों, ब्लाकों तथा बाजारों के नामों को बदलने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्हें कब बदला जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग)

अंग्रेजी नाम वाले अस्पतालों के नामों में परिवर्तन करने का फ़िलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। जहाँ तक सड़कों, बाजारों इत्यादि का प्रश्न है जब कभी कोई विशेष सुझाव प्राप्त होते हैं तो निगम निकाय उन पर विचार करता है।

Raids to Unearth Unaccounted Money from Film Stars

6351. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 676 on the 24th March, 1969 and state:

(a) the name of the film star and the amount of concealed income recovered from the Film Star;

(b) how much tax and penalties have been imposed on the said Film Star;

(c) the names of other Film Stars against whom income-tax cases are-still pending;

(d) the amount of tax in each case; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be recovered in full ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) As a result of the search in the case of Miss Waheeda Rehman, some documents were seized and the concealed income was determined at Rs. 7.5 lakhs for the assessment years 1957-58 to 1966-67.

(b) Tax levied } Rs. 6,44,160/—
Penalty levied } Rs. 75,633/—

Part of the tax and penalty has already been recovered and the balance is being recovered by instalments.

(c) The other Film Star referred to in the above reply was Miss Mumtaz. No investigations in her case are pending and no concealed income was discovered in her case.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Employment of Unemployed Engineers

6352. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 775 on the 24th February, 1969 and state:

(a) whether any schemes have since been taken up in his Ministry so as to employ the unemployed Engineers in preparatory and investigative work of projects likely to be included in Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rehabilitation of Pong Dam Oustees

6353. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the statement of the Chief Minister, Rajasthan made on the 29th March, 1969 at Jaipur that the Rajasthan Government will not resettle the Pong Dam Oustees if more funds are not provided by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to ensure that the Pong Dam Oustees are not ousted from the Kangra Valley unless arrangements are made for their rehabilitation in Rajasthan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) According to the information available,

the Chief Minister of Rajasthan stated that unless the programme of construction of the Rajasthan Canal is considerably augmented and the allocation for the Project considerably increased for expediting the construction of the Rajasthan Canal, Rajasthan will not be able to meet even the immediate demand of land for the oustees.

(b) The arrangements for their expeditious rehabilitation are under active consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

Excise Levies on Small Powerloom Industry

6354. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Sholapur District Powerloom Association Ltd., Sholapur, regarding the effect of the enhanced excise levies on the small Powerloom industry;

(b) if so, the contents thereof;

(c) whether in the light of this memorandum any concession is proposed to be given to the industry and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the memorandum is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—756/69]

(c) and (d) The points raised in the memorandum are under consideration of the Government.

दफ्तरियों के वेतनमान

6355. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार 75-95 रुपये के वेतन क्रम में अधिकतम वेतन तक पहुँचने पर दफ्तरी को अग्रेतर वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां देना बन्द कर देती है जबकि श्री लाखी सिंह चौधरी द्वारा लिखित "फंडामेंटल रूल्ज एण्ड सपलीमेंटरी रूल्ज" भाग एक (तृतीय संसकरण) के पृष्ठ 67 पर वित्तीय नियम 22 के अनुसार दफ्तरी का वेतन मान 95-3-110 रुपये है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मूल-भूत नियमों में दिये गये वेतन-क्रमों को क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त-मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). दफ्तरी का वेतन मान, जो दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है और जो इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में प्रचलित है, वह केवल 75-95 रुपये है। माननीय सदस्य ने जिस प्रशासन का उल्लेख किया है उसमें भूत-पूर्व निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वास विभाग के दफ्तरी के सामने जिन परिस्थितियों में रुपये 95-3-110 का उच्चतर वेतनमान दिखाया गया है उनकी जाँच की जा रही है और उसके परिणाम यथा समय सदन की मेज पर प्रस्तुत किये जायेंगे।

Financial Rules

6356. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3248 on the 17th March, 1969, and state :

(a) whether the clarificatory orders, expected to be issued, will be made applicable for future only and that the Past cases will be dealt with according to the practice adopted earlier by the various Government Departments in order to make them at par with other Government servants who have already been given the benefits as envisaged under F. R. 22-C; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the disparity among the same class of Government servants ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) The clarificatory orders are proposed to be issued to ensure that the erroneous pay fixation done in the past by a few Ministries/Departments does not recur. The unintended benefit resulting from erroneous pay fixation in a few Ministries/Departments cannot obviously form the basis now for giving unintended benefits in all Ministries/Departments where pay had been correctly fixed.

Payment of Taxes by Film Financiers and Exhibitors in Uttar Pradesh

6357. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of film financiers and film exhibitors in the State of Uttar Pradesh paying wealth-tax on wealth ranging between Rs. 1 lakh to 5 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the number of film financiers and film exhibitors with their names paying wealth-tax on wealth of Rs. 5 lakhs and above ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is not readily available and is being collected. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Koyna Dam

6358. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Koyna region experienced 197 tremors in 10 weeks between December, 1968 to middle of Ferbuary, 1969;

(b) whether there was any damage;

(c) whether any survey of the region was conducted from this point of view before the dam was constructed;

(d) if so, with what results; and

(e) the steps taken to fix the responsibility in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) . Yes, Sir.

(b) . No damage has been noticed either in the Koyna dam and other structures or in the surrounding area, as a result of these after shocks.

(c) and (d) During the investigationl stage of the Koyna Project, the geologicay inspection of the area was done in 1949 by Dr. J. B. Auden of the Geological Surver of India Department at that time and by D. F. A. Nickell Consulting Geologist from the U. S. A. No. mention about any possible seismic activity in the Koyna region was made in the Geological reports by the above two noted experts. Besides, on the basis of inspection of field conditions and cores from drill holes, Dr. Nickell had observed in his report that the selected dam site was the best place for the proposed structure and was adaptible either to a concrete or earth and rock-fill dam.

(e) . In view of the position explained above, there is no question of fixing any responsibility on anyone.

Water Meters in Quarters in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi

6359. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water meters have been fitted by C. P. W. D. in all the residences in four-storey quarters in Sector XII, Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi while such a provision have not been made in double-storey quarters in the same Sector and in Sectors VIII aud IX, Ramakrishna Puram, where costs of water meters are being demanded from the allottees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor when no such condition was put while allotting the quarters;

(c) whether it is the duty of Government to provide quarters to Government servants with all fittings duly installed at the time of allotment; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Water meters have been fitted at Government cost in 400 quarters in Sector XII of Ramakrishnapuram as the Delhi Municipal Corporation made it a Condition precedent to the supply of water to these quarters. In other quarters in Ramakrishnapuram, the Delhi Municipal Corporation originally arranged to supply water at flat rates without the provision of meters but in November 1968 the Corporation notified all the allottees of such quarters that they should either provide their own meters or deposit a security of Rs. 75/- with the Corporation for this purpose within a period of six months failing which water supply would be disconnected.

(c) Yes, Sir, but water meters do not form part of such fittings.

(d) It is the duty of the Local Body to provide the water meter sand their attention has been drawn to this fact. Government are however prepared to stand surety for the water meters.

Reservations in D. D. A. Flats For Lecturers/ Teachers/Instructors

6360. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Delhi Development Authority has reserved some percentage of prefabricated flats being sold on hire purchase basis for Lecturers/Teachers/ Instructors working under the control of Delhi Administration;

(b) whether some percentage of the said flats are also reserved for any other category of staff of the Administration;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) 50% of houses/flats have been reserved by the Delhi Development Authority for allotment to the persons in the salaried class, belonging to the Low and Middle Income Groups. The eligible members of the staff of the Delhi Administration are also entitled to the benefit of this reservation.

Loans Advanced by Financial Institutions

6361. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that loans have been advanced to private industries from the Industrial Finance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation and other financial institutions;

(b) if so, the total amount advanced during the last three years;

(c) whether these loans are being paid up by these concerns as per agreements; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government about their realisation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Year	Industrial Finance Corporation of India (1st July to 30th June)	Industrial Development Bank of India (1st July to 30th June)	Rs. in crores Life Insurance Corporation of India (1st April to 31st March)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1965-1966	33.41	34.46	12.65	81.02
1966-1967	14.09	24.42	10.95	49.46
1967-1968	10.86	17.14	2.80	30.80
Total	58.36	76.52	26.40	161.28

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The institutions themselves proceed against the industrial concerns for realisation of overdues, if any, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loans and the provisions of the respective Parliamentary Statutes under which institutions are established.

Increased Price of Kerosene Oil

6362. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of kerosene oil has increased as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) if not, the present price of kerosene oil per kilo or bottle vis-a-vis that of the last yaer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS: (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The increase in the price of kerosene during the last one year has been due to increases in the following components of the price build-up: (i) ocean freight rate, (ii) wharfage charges and (iii) Central Excise duty.

(c) The basic ceiling selling price ex-storage point at Bombay of Surperior Kerosene was as follows:—

Date	Rs. per K. L.
11-8-67	410.89
1-5-68	416.73
3-3-69	456.27

Payment of Royalty to Bihar

6363. SHRI SHIVA CHANDA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar has been given its due royalty on its mines and minerals it had asked for;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (c). The

Government of Bihar had asked for an increase in the rates of royalty by at least 50% in respect of all major minerals. This could not be agreed to in view of the proviso to section 9 (3) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 which lays down that the Central Government shall not enhance the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral so as to exceed twenty per cent of the sale price of the mineral at the pit's head. Keeping in view the above legal limitation and all other relevant aspects such as the impact of the proposed increase in the royalty rates on the export of minerals, mineral-based industries within the country, etc., an average increase of about 10% in the rates of royalty on minerals was effected with effect from 1-7-1968. Information retating to the revised rates of royalty and the consequential benefit to Bihar was given in the Lok Sabha on 12-11-1968, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 375.

Acquisition of Buildings in Authorised Colonies

6364. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to acquire buildings in unauthorised colonies;

(b) whether it is a fact that demolition was ruled out years ago considering the tremendous human misery and financial suffering such an action would entail; and

(c) if so, why Government is reversing the previous decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) The residential plots falling in the approved portion of the colonies regularised by the Municipal Corporation in the year 1962 would be excluded from the purview of Land Acquisition awards, subject to the payment of development charges and fulfilment of the conditions prescribed in this regard by the Corporation. However, the areas, e. g. roads, schools sites, parks and the like would have to be acquired.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise:

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12 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION, ETC.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I have tabled a motion for discussing the statement of the Prime Minister. It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER : It may be very important. But you cannot dictate to the chair. Please sit down.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Sir, it is a burning problem.

MR. SPEAKER : You will have to sit down first. I am on my legs. It is not proper to raise subjects like this whenever one chooses, expecting the Speaker to allow it. There must be some order in this House. You cannot simply get up and raise whatever you feel important. It may be very important to you. But this House consists of 523 members and their points are also equally important. The House cannot be dictated to like that. However important it may be to Shri Narayan Reddy, the House has also some rights.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : I want a debate on that statement.

MR. SPEAKER : It may be important, but I am not going to allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have given notice of a calling attention notice. There is a *dharna* outside.....(*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Some hon. Members send to me a chit saying that they want to raise such and such a point. One hon. Member writes to me that two hon. Members are fasting and, therefore, he wants to raise it. Another hon. Member writes that one hon. Member has been beaten, so he wants to raise it. Some others, even without

writing, want to raise something which they feel important. Should we not follow some healthy rules and conventions ? Should there not be some order in the House. Or should every hon. member be allowed to get up and shout and raise what he thinks important and all the other 522 members must put up with it ? No, it is not proper. I will not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, I have given a calling attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I receive 30 to 40 calling attention notice every day. Can I admit all of them ? No. So, I want some order in the House. I would request Shri Jyotirmoy Basu to resume his seat.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर धरना दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter. If two Members are fasting, it does not mean that the other 520 members should not consider any other subject. No, I will not allow it.

12.0 3½ hours

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the answer given on the 10th April, 1969 to starred Question No. 1018 by Sarvashri Yajna Datt Sharma and Hardayal Devgun regarding allegations against the son of a Union Minister. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-725/69]

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the All India Institute of Medical Science (Amendment) Rules, 1969, Published in Notification No. S. O. 1108 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1969 under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—727/69]

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 841 Published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1969, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT —726/69.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notications under section 159 of the Customs Act. 1962 :—

(i) G. S. R. 861 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum (Hindi version).

(ii) G. S. R. 862 Published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum (Hindi version).

(iii) G. S. R. 863 Published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum (Hindi version).

(iv) G. S. R. 911 Published in Gazettee of India dated the 31st March, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G. S. R. 912 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G. S. R. 918 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G. S. R. 924 (English version) and G. S. R. 925 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-728/69.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT AND UPSC (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla I beg to lay on the table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Sevices Act, 1951 :—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 856 in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1969.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 857 in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1969.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-729/69.]

(2) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Supplementary Regulations 1969 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 855 in Gazette of India dated the 29 March 1969. under clause (5) of Article 320 of the Constitution together with an explanatory Note. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-730/69.]

12.0 5½ hours.

STATEMENT RE. CERTAIN DECISION TAKEN RELATING TO CEMENT INDUSTRY

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding certain decisions taken by the Government relating to the cement industry.

Statement

The price and distribution of cement has been under control in one form or another, formal or informal, since 1942. In August 1965, the then Prime Minister stated in Parliament that the Government of India had decided, in principle, that cement should be decontrolled except for the quantity which was needed by Government. Formal control on the price and distribution of cement was accordingly lifted with effect from 1st January, 1966.

2. With a view, however, to ensuring a smooth transition from a long period of control to decontrol, the industry accepted a form of self-regulating informal control and set up a central organisation, called the Central Allocation and Coordinating Organisation (CACO), to regulate the distribution of cement and maintain a uniform f. o. r. price as approved by Government from time to time. Towards the end of 1967, the Government observed that the functioning of Central Allocation and Coordinating Organisation was unsatisfactory and it was therefore considered necessary to substitute a Government controlled agency to be incharge of disbtribution. The Cement Control Order 1967, reimposing control over price and distribution was promulgated with effect from the 1st January, 1968. In terms of this Order, the functions of the erstwhile Central Organisation were taken over by an officer of the Government designated as Cement Controller.

3. It has been urged that the concept of freight equalisation and uniform selling price is to some extent responsible for the regional imbalance in the location and development of the industry. It has also been urged that the continuation of the arrangements of freight pooling will only accentuate this problem and that these arrangements should therefore be abolished and prices allowed to adjust themselves in conformity with actual cost of production.

[Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed]

4. Without going into the merits or demerits of these arrangements, it may be stated that they were necessary for a period of time in the special circumstances that were obtaining in this regard, to ensure the availability of cement at a reasonable price throughout the country and a continuous supply of cement to the deficit areas so that development schemes there may not suffer. It was not intended that these arrangements should be continued indefinitely for their own sake. Keeping in view the fact that the Government have accepted the policy of progressive decontrol in principle and that the system of F. O. R. price and equalised freight arrangement have more or less served the purpose for which they were intended, it is felt that these should be discontinued after a period of time within which the industry might adjust itself to the new situation. Whis this end in view it has also been decided that the additional capacity to be set up in the public sector by the Cement Corporation of India should henceforth by only in the deficit areas. As the supply position of cement is at present comparatively easy and is expected to be so for the next few years, this would seem to be the opportune time to decontrol the industry. Having regard to these considerations, it has been decided to discontinue the existing arrangements and remove all control over price and distribution of cement with effect from 1st January, 1970. In the meantime the industry will have an opportunity to plan for production of cement in the deficit areas.

5. The present retention prices or ex-works prices paid to the producers are based on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in 1961 together with the subsequent increases given to the industry from time to time due to increases in cost of production as a result of Governmental actions. The industry has been pressing for some time for an upward revision of the retention prices due to increase in cost of production as a result of Governmental actions since 1st January, 1966. The claims of the industry have been considered in consultation with the authorities concerned and it is felt that these are justified on account of the increase in the pithead price of coal, rail freight, electricity tariff, and the second Wage Board Award. Although the Tariff Commission did not find it feasible to recommend a uniform price for the industry in 1961 in view of the then existing wide disparity in costs of production, Government was however of the view that there should be a uniform price for the industry so that greater pressure is exercised on units having higher costs to find economies and there is a measure of reward for those units able to achieve economies. Government, however, had to recognise that in the case of those few units having appreciably higher costs on account of special reasons, an extra price had to be allowed, for a period of time, to enable the units to continue in production till by reaching economic levels they were able to operate within the uniform price. In the light of the discussions held with the industry from time to time and keeping in view that the industry itself generally is in favour of a uniform price, it has been decided to fix a ceiling of Rs. 100 per tonne exworks with effect from 16th April, 1969, except in the cases of Assam Cements, (Cherapunji), J&K Minerals, (Wuyan) and Travancore Cements, (Kottayam) which are sub standard units and in whose cases price will have to be fixed separately taking into account their special circumstances. This will be effective upto 31st December 1969 upto which date the present f. o. r. price equalised freight arrangement etc. will be in force.

12.06 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

Shri J.B. Kriplani

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Speaker, I want to say something about the part that I had played on Friday last. When the Home Minister made his statement, Shri Dange got up and was not allowed to speak on account of the shouting from the Congress Benches.

SHRI D.N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Not only the Congress Banches.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI : You asked Shri Dange to sit down in order to restore order in the Chamber. I then got up several times but I could not catch your benevolent, and all-pervasive eye. I was obliged, therefore, to take a couple of steps and say the two sentences that I had to say but I find that perhaps in the din that was prevailing in

the House the press did not properly catch those two sentences. Some of the Members of the House also might not have caught them. I say this because one paper has written that I shouted at Shri Dange. Even Shri Dange would not say that or his companions would not say that I shouted at their leader. What I said was this. I said :

> " I want to know whether we have some rights or not."

Then you kindly said:—

> " Yes, you have a right."

Then I said ;

> " Then you must regulate them ; you must regulate all. We want to hear everybody. It is a fact that the home Minister's speech was not heard by us. We want to hear Shri Dange also. We can do this only when they are silent."

This is what I said. I wanted do correct the impression.

MR. SPEAKER : That day was unfortunate but I do not think we should remember that. To day at 4 o'clock we are having a discussion on that and I am sure, each party will help me in restoring order. After all, every hon. Member has a right. But when there is no order in the House, when Shri Dange is standing and others are shouting, what is the use of Kripalaniji catching my eye? It is not as though everybody was silent and he was not allowed to speak. Every body was shouting ; Shri Dange was on his legs ; so, catching my eye was as good as not catching it.

12.08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now resume consideration of the Demands of the Department of Social Welfare. We have taken 15 to 20 minutes already on that day and we have only two hours today; so, these Demands will go to tomorrow also.

Shrimati Sudha Reddy was speaking that day. She may continue her speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur); Sir, that bulky report has been circulated to us only three or four days ago; so, some more time should be allowed.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, you must fix some time for debate on that statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot ask me that. I am not going to answer a question on the floor of the House. There is some procedure.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY (Madhugiri): Mr. Speaker, I have welcomed the registration of the Central Social Welfare Board under section 25 of the Companies Act but I would like it to be ensured that the Central Social Welfare Board, as a company, secures the effective participation of the State Governments in whose territory it works. I would also like to plead that the tentacles of this octopus of the Company Law do not strangulate small welfare institutions which are situated in the countryside.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): That is not a correct statement that the hon. lady Member is making here.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is not a correct statement, there is no point of order involved in that. Everybody has a right to make a statement.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Are we to be here to hear incorrect statements ?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order; there is no point of order.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Some of the States have seriously objected to this proposal and even, after that, they have seriously rejected that. As for example, West Bengal is one of the States.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in that.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Let them then turn the whole cabinet into a limited company.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: That participation should be secured and, I think, the tentacles of the Company Law should not make it very difficult for rural institutions. One must also remember, as regards the volunteer workers associated with the Board, well, their ages range between sweet seventeen and faltering seventy. It is presumed only the social workers falter at seventy.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Ministers ?

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY: But still one must think of these largely elastic pattern that the Board has enjoyed so far. One must also give some thought to security being bestowed on the staff who are very apprehensive about their future. In the past, opinion has been sought right from the Attorney-General downwards, and they have found that the Social Welfare Board has been hitherto a limb of Government. In fact, in the case of an accident to a jeep in Mysore State, the Ministry has addressed the Mysore State Social Welfare Board saying that the case should have been filed against the Union Government. Well, naturally, the staff thought that they would have the security of service as a limb of Government and, I feel, this security should be preserved.

The next point that I would like to touch upon is that I am very happy the Central Social Welfare Board has now started concentrating on the family as a unit and has introduced the new programme of "Family and Chid Welfare". But there are many aspects of this programme which perhaps need a bit of strengthening and alterations. One is that at the field level, the whole programme has been put in-charge of the Taluk Board Chairman or Panchayat Samiti Chairman. Now, this means that the Ministry perhaps thinks that panchayat samiti chairmen are omnicient, omnipresent and omnipotent. Well, I would beg to disagree. Panchayats may be all right to handle subjects like relief works, horticulture, silviculture, sericulture, agriculture and pisciculture but if we think that they can handle femi-culture and pediatriculture also equally well, I am afraid we are jolly-well mistaken. Why should we assume that even in States where social welfare is not one of the obligatory functions of the panchayat law they should be in-charge of this programme ? Further, it is very difficult for women to merely work as functional vice-chairmen. After all, a vice-chairman is only a vice ! who can preside in the absence of the chairman.

One must also remember that party politics has percolated and vitiated the vaitl organs of local-self government. I think, our villages are more sick with politics then with malaria—which we have successfully banished today. If this be the case, whly not allow non-aligned, un-aligned, women to run their business.

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

Then I would like to speak about our agreement with the UNICEF. The UNICEF has given 1,93,000 dollars by way of supply of equipment and for various training programmes. This equipment is ordered under global tender and consists of such sophisticated items that even the most aristocratic or housewives in New Delhi would be wanting to possess them. If this is the case, why not we recall that, after all, all that a poor rural girl wishes to prepare in her home is perhaps a little wheat or jowar or rice or one other thing and certainly not casata and soup.

On the question of supplying scooters to the Mukhyasevikas to run on errands with, I shall not comment further excepting that I am sure all the hon. and good members of this House will not comment on whom she should take on the pillion.

I am glad that, out of Rs. 44.46 crores, nearly 26 crores have been earmarked for child welfare, the rest being for women's welfare of non-student youth, welfare of handicapped, social defence training and research programmes, etc. After all, child welfare is the pivot of all welfare schemes. Child is the father of man, but we must also remember that woman is the mother of the father of man. It is this facet which has been highlighted in the report of the Committee on Children's programmes

presided over by Shri Ganga Saran Sinha. For the first time, an effort has been made to examine the total requirements.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry to disturb the hon. lady Member. She has taken more than 20 minutes...

AN HON. MEMBER : Allow her a few more minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Her speech is quite interesting. She may try to conclude.

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : For the first time, an effort has been made to examine the total requirements of the child in an integrated and comprehensive manner, making a detailed examination of the aspects of major child welfare services in the country, including health, nutrition, education and other welfare programmes. The whole of this report is under the examination of the Ministry, and I hope it will emerge from the golden closet 'Adopted'.

It has also come to the conclusion that a conjoint effort on the part of the voluntary sector and the governmental sector is essential for smooth promotion of programmes in the country. In a country of limited population, where the economy is geared high and where basic socio-economic maladjustment still characterises the plight of about 20 per cent of the people, the concentration is not so much on further extension of non-professional service as it is on making professionally trained people available for tackling the hard core of society's problems. Such cannot, of course, be the case where percentages are largely reversed. Where 20 per cent of the population are in acceptable socio-economic circumstances and the others are not, the availability of an adequate corps of non-professional, both volunteer and employed personnel, becomes a *sine qua non*. Our country, it is estimated, requires about 7 lakhs of women workers. Where are the schools of social welfare to train so many workers ? We all have to learn by the trial-and-error method. We must also remember that we have sown very little by way of seeds of leadership in the last few years, but I trust that nature will be more bountiful and it will bless us with more blossoms and fruits than we deserve.

The last point I would like to make is a plea for the handicapped. Nearly 2 to 5% of our population are handicapped apart from the handicapped in other spheres. Special officers have been appointed and employment exchanges have been brought in. But what has been done is that sympathy for the handicapped has not been properly evoked. The NDC seems to have passed a resolution that the whole question of handicapped should be placed in the State sector. May I plead that the Centre must pilot schemes where there are none in the States, schemes for partially blind, partially deaf and partially retarded like many of us (*Interruptions*) also workshop for the handicapped should be sponsored by the centre. The States should give capita grants for the handicapped.

I also plead that there should be one district level institution for the handicapped. I also want one district level institution for destitute children of whom there are nearly 10½ lakhs in this country. There should be better facilities for tribal children who are in the Tribal Blocks.

Also the question of old age pension, in some States is simply a farce. ? For instance it is given to people over 70 years knowing that the average life expectancy of an Indian is well below 40. Pensions should not be planned for those who are in their grave.

Prison welfare schemes should assume Gladstonian complexions rather than Du Canaian since we are still labouring under the ancient British patterns. Socioeconomic programmes which were recently discontinued by the Social Welfare Board should be brought in again. It is learnt that they suffered some losses. May I ask whether only our public undertakings are entitled to make losses and none else ? Certain enactments including SIT and children Act should be re-examined and suitably amended.

Lastly "it is said that Gladstone could persuade most people of most things and himself of anything and yet, there were times when he will not persuade himself of anything."

[Shrimati Sudha V. Reddy]

I hope I have been able to persuade Shri Govinda Menon who is not here to-day and also Shrimati Phulrenu Guha to adopt some of the measures that I have pleaded for. With these words I support the demands of the Social Welfare Department.

श्री शिवचरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज कल्याण विभाग की मांगों का मैं विरोध करता हूं। देशी सरकार बनने के बावजूद भी बीस साल में समाज का कल्याण, हरिजन समाज का कल्याण, देश का कल्याण किसान मजदूर का कल्याण न हो कर अकल्याण हुआ है। गरीबों का शोषण हुआ है। कल्याण हुआ है मंत्रियों का और सौ में पांच बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों का हुआ है। 95 प्रतिशत जनता दुःखी है। गरीबी की खाई चौड़ी हुई है बीस साल में, अमीरी का पहाड़ बढ़ा है। गरीब गरीब होता जा रहा है, अमीर अमीर होता जा रहा है। 95 प्रतिशत जनता गरीबी, भुखमरी, बेकारी, बेरोजगारी की भट्टी में जल रही है। सदियों से सताये हुए आज भी सताये जाते हैं। उठाने की बजाय दीन नीचे दबाये जाते हैं। मूछों पर हाथ फेरते गोली से उड़ायें जाते हैं, हरिजन गरीब छात्र जिंदे जलाये जाते हैं। यह नक्शा समाज कल्याण का है। अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम अनुसूचित जाति को काफ़ी मात्रा में सरकार अनुदान देती है ऐसा रिपोर्ट में छपा है। खर्च के यह आंकड़े हैं। 18 वर्षों में 275 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है। क्या कभी जांच कराई है यदि नहीं तो क्या अब जांच करायेंगे कि यह अनुदान हरिजनों को मिलता है या नहीं? मेरी जानकारी में अनुदान जिन्हें मिलना चाहिए था उन्हें मिल ही नहीं पाता है। आज अधिकांश वाल्मीक हरिजनों की हालत बहुत शोचनीय है। वह गृह विहीन हैं, जल विहीन हैं, अन्न विहीन हैं, धन विहीन हैं, रोजगार विहीन हैं, शिक्षा विहीन हैं यहां तक कि सम्मान विहीन हैं। दरअसल हरिजनों को न देकर अनुदान खर्च किया जाता है शिष्टमंडल विदेशों में भेजने पर व सांस्कृतिक प्रोग्राम्स व नाच गानों पर लेकिन भूखे, नंगे हरिजनों की चिंता नहीं है। इनकी निर्धनता, अशिक्षा, दरिद्रता तथा छुआछूत मिटाने में सरकार असफल रही है।

"समाज कल्याण का नक्शा है तकरीरों में
तस्वीरों में, निर्माण हो रहा कागज पर तामीर
हो रही तहरीरों में।" उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फकत
नारे लगाने से सियासत कैसे बदलेगी?

जबानी बात कहने से दयानत कैसे बद-
लेगी?

अमल से दूर हो कहना तो आदत कैसे
बदलेगी?

बस रूप जब बदले तो हक़ीकत कैसे बद-
लेगी?

केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के मातहत उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजनों को सन् 66,67 और 68 में पानी पीने के कुंओं के लिए और मकानों के लिए कितना रुपया दिया गया और कितनी प्रगति हुई? मैं बताऊं कि आज भी मकानों की जगह झोंपड़ियों में गुजर करते हैं। हरिजन बेचारे आज भी कुंओं की जगह गड्ढों में से पानी पी, पी कर गुजर कर रहे हैं। हरिजनों की तरक्की मंत्रियों की फाइलों पर दर्ज है अगर ग़लत हो तो बतलायें। मैंने इसी सदन में एक साल पहले पूछा था और आज भी पूछ रहा हूं कि मंत्री जी मुझे बतलायें कि उन्होंने कितने हरिजन विदेशों में राजदूत बना कर भेजे हैं? कितने हरिजन राज्यपाल बनाये गये हैं और कितने हरिजन जज हैं? मेरी जानकारी में अठारह प्रतिशत में एक प्रतिशत भी नहीं हैं। बीस साल की आज़ादी में हमें तीन चीजें इनाम में मिली हैं अर्थात् अपमान तिरस्कार व छुआ-छूत।

जहां तक छुआछूत का सवाल है यह भारत के माथे पर काला कलंक है। इसके खिलाफ़ स्वामी दयानन्द जी, विवेका नन्द जी ने जिहाद बोला था। लोकमान्य तिलक ने भी छुआछूत के खिलाफ

आवाज़ उठाई और कहा था कि संसारी वसुधैव कुटम्बकम । पूजनीय बापू ने तो इस छुआछूत के खिलाफ़ आमरण अनशन तक किया था । यहां तक कि गांधी जी ने तो हरिजन बस्ती में रहने का नियम बनाया था और प्रण किया था कि वह हरिजन वस्ती में तब तक रहेंगे जब तक कि उन हरिजनों का कल्याण न हो जायगा । गांधी जी के उस अटल प्रयास और उनकी प्रतिज्ञा को आज पुरी के शंकराचार्य जैसे मठाधीशों व धर्म के ठेकेदारों ने चूर चूर कर डाला है। उनकी आत्माओं में छुरा भोंका है गाँधी जी के उस महान् प्रयास को इन्होंने धूल में मिलाया है । भारत के संविधान में वर्ग विहीन और वर्ण विहीन समाज की स्थापना का लक्ष्य बतलाया गया है । लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि शंकराचार्य जैसे पोप मठाधीश ने छुआछूत को बढ़ावा देकर भारत के संविधान की हत्या की है व देश की एकता, अखंडता और शान्ति को भारी क्षति पहुँचायी है । उन पर क़ानूनी कार्य-वाही की जानी चाहिए ।

"सुनायें तुम्हें पाखंडियों की पोल, वर्ण विधान पोपों का ज्ञान सुनो धरिके ध्यान
समझो मतलब-वर्ण चार, गुण कर्म अनुसार परिवर्तन यार फिर हुआ है कब ?

वर्णों का धर्म है कोरा भ्रम करे उत्तम कर्म कहें सूद्र भी तब ।

वर्ण कला है बुरी बला दो घोंट गला किया इसने गजब ।

वर्णों का अन्त आया कहै संत छूटैगा गिरंथ बहता अनुभव ।

यह गलत नीति और छुआछीत वर्णों की भीत खिसकैगी अब ।

जन्म जातियों के गरूर से कांप उठा भुगोल सुनावें तुम्हें पाखंडियों की पोल ।

जो श्रीमान रहे सूद्र जान दलितों का बयान सुनौ खोल श्रवण ।

करें चारों धाम जपैं सिया राम भजैं राधे-श्याम बीता जन्म, हम हिन्दू धर्म करें श्रेष्ठ कर्म तब भी आवे न शरम कहते अधम । कथा करते, चोटी रखाते बीता जन्म, हम गोरक्ष रहते स्वच्छ फिर कहो दक्ष क्यों रहा भरम ?

माने अवतार नाना प्रकार हिन्दू रसम ।

हम हिन्दू धर्म करें श्रेष्ठ कर्म तब भी आवे न शर्म ।

कहते अधम खर के सींग नष्ट भये जैसे फटे वर्ण का ढोल सुनायें पाखंडियों की पोल ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि जैसे गन्दे प्रकाशनों पर, देशद्रोही प्रकाशनों पर सरकार रोक लगाती है, देशद्रोही अखबारों पर सरकार रोक लगाती है, उसी तरह से ऐसे वेद-शास्त्रों पर भी वह तुरन्त प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जिन से छुआ-छूत को बढ़ावा मिलता है, जिन वेद-शास्त्रों से देश की एकता भंग होती है । जिन शास्त्रों से ऊंच नीच का बरताव बढ़ता हो उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये । सन् 1933-34 में महात्मा गांधी ने इस छुआ छूत को मिटाने के लिए अनशन किया था । इसके बाद महात्मा गांधी और डा०. अम्बेदर का समझौता हुआ था छुआ छूत मिटाने के लिए क्योंकि धर्म के ठेकेदार हिन्दुओं में अल-गाव पैदा कर रहे थे । मैंने आसाम के बारे में कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है । उस में लिखा है कि हिन्दू धर्म के ठेकेदारों के कारनामों के कारण 150 लड़कियों ने अपने धर्म को छोड़कर इस्लाम कबूल किया है ।

सरकार हरिजनों को कर्जा देती है मुर्गी-पालन के लिये और सुअर-पालन के लिये । आप देखिये कि मुर्गी-पालन और सुअर-पालन के लिए आज कितना रुपया देते हैं । मुर्गी पालन के लिए 250 रु० दिया जाता है और सुअर-पालन के लिये 400 रु० दिया जाता है, जबकि बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों और पूंजीपतियों को परमिट, कोटे और लाइसेंस मिलते हैं । यह परमिट और लाइ-

[श्री शिवचरण लाल]

सेंस उनको दिये जाते हैं जो धर्म के ठेकेदार हैं। मैं मांग करता हूं कि ऊंचे और बड़े धन्धों में, भी मुर्गी-पालन और सुअर-पालन के अलावा, हरिजनों को परमिट, कोटा और लाइसेंस दिये जायें ताकि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सके।

अब तक कितने ही कमिशन और कमेटियां हरिजनों के उद्धार के लिए बनी हैं। लेकिन उनके द्वारा पिछले बीस सालों में हरिजनों का कितना उद्धार हुआ है? मेरी समझ में तो कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि अगर हरिजन उद्धार का हम कुछ भी महत्व देते हैं तो उसके लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय बनाया जाये, जिसका मंत्री भी कोई हरिजन हो।

दूसरी मांग मेरी यह है कि फौज के अन्दर हमारी पूरी भर्ती होनी चाहिये। आपको मालूम है कि आज उनकी भर्ती बहुत ही कम है। जैसे दूसरे लोगों की पल्टन होती है, जैसे कोई जाट रेजिमैंट होती है, कोई राजपूत रेजिमैंट होती है, उसी तरह से एक हरिजन रेजिमैंट भी होनी चाहिये। और अगर इस तरह से नहीं करना है तो जितने भी रेजिमैंट जातियों के नाम पर हैं, उनको खत्म करके भारतीय पल्टन नाम रक्खा जाये।

भारतीय संविधान में वर्ण और वर्ग-विहीन समाज रचना का लक्ष्य बतलाया गया है। आर्थिक समानता प्राप्त करना बड़ी बात है क्योंकि संपत्ति का बंटवारा होने पर धनी और सम्पन्न लोगों को तकलीफ ज़रूर होगी, परन्तु सामाजिक और राजनीतिक बराबरी देने में किसी का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ता, केवल दिमागी दृष्टिकोण बदलना होता है और गन्दी और गलत परम्पराओं को छोड़ना पड़ता है।

इस देश में पिछले चुनावों में लाखों गरीब हरिजनों को वोट देने से रोका गया और संविधान में दी गई राजनीतिक बराबरी समाप्त कर दी गई, लाठी और बल्लमों का इस्तेमाल हुआ जिस देश में गरीब हरिजनों को वोट की बराबरी नहीं दी जाती, वहां उसे रोजी और रोटी तो मिल ही नहीं सकती।

हिन्दू धर्म की अलग अलग परिभाषा हो सकती है और सब जातियां को अपनी अपनी परिभाषा करने का हक है। शंकराचार्य महाराज जन्म से जाति-पांति में यकीन करते हैं, छुआ-छूत को मानते हैं और उनका समर्थन श्री करपात्री जैसे सनातन-धर्मी ब्राह्मणों ने किया है। यदि यह ब्राह्मण नेता केवल ब्राह्मणों का ही एक अलग हिन्दू धर्म होने का दावा करते तो शायद मुझे उन पर गुस्सा न आता, परन्तु पूरे विश्व के हिन्दुओं का सम्मेलन करना और अपने आपको जगद्गुरु कहना, जिन हिन्दुओं के गुरु बनते हैं, उन्हीं हिन्दुओं को जाति के आधार पर नीच कहना, आज के युग में सहन नहीं किया जा सकता। एक समय राम ने ऐसा किया है कि शबरी की जाति पांति पूछे बगैर उस के जूठे बेर खाये थे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि :

कपिल मुनि थे कौन भला जिन सांख्य शास्त्र की गाई कि ना ?

बाल्मीकि की जाति बताओ शुद्ध रामायण बनाई कि ना ?

भरद्वाज कौशिक मुनि ब्राह्मण की छबि छाई कि ना ?

वशिष्ठ मुनि की माता को थी जिन ने राम पे सेवा कराई कि ना ?

वेद व्यास के जन्म के पहले सत्वती पराई कि ना ?

विद्यावती नृप भोज की कन्या कालीदास को ब्याही कि ना ?

कर्म-प्रधान विश्व करि राखा, फिर भी समझ में आई कि ना ?

आज आजादी के बीस सालों के बाद भी अगर हरिजनों के साथ इसी तरह का व्यवहार

होता रहा तो मैं नहीं कह सकता कि इसके कितने गम्भीर परिणाम होंगे। भारत सरकार से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह इस पर ध्यान दे।

अभी मैंने परसों के अखबार में देखा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने एक अलग हरिजन कालोनी का उद्घाटन किया। खूब पूरियां परसी गई और सबने मिल कर खाया। लेकिन जिन हरिजनों के छुआ-छूत को मिटाने के लिए गांधी जी ने जान की बाजी लगा दी, जिस प्रथा को मिटाने के लिए विवेकानन्द और दयानन्द जी ने अपने जीवन की बाजी लगा दी, जिस कलंक को मिटाने के लिए डा० लोहिया विरोध करते करते मर गये, ऐसी प्रथा से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के लिए अलग से कालोनी बनाना कहां तक ठीक है। अगर उनको सवर्णों के साथ मिलाना है और यह बीमारी समाज से मिटानी है तो कनाट प्लेस में उनके लिए कोलोनी बनाई जाय और सबको वहां पर एक साथ रक्खा जाए, तभी हम कह सकेंगे कि हम वास्तव में हरिजनोद्धार करना चाहते हैं।

अन्त में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से मैं एक कविता पढ़ना चाहता हूं :

करोड़ों ही खर्चा होता शिष्टमंडल विदेशों में भेजने पर
करोड़ों ही खर्चा होता जहां सांस्कृतिक प्रोग्राम हो,
किन्तु अन्धे, बहरे लूले लंगड़े वृद्ध और अपाहिज दीन,
भूखे नंगे मरते दिन रात परेशान हो,
छुआ-छूत असमानता का ताण्डव दिन रात बजे
शास्त्र संगत कह कर मानव से मानव का अपमान हो,
राज चुपचाप हाथ धरे बैठा कानो पर
फिर तुम ही बतलाओ कैसे समाज का कल्याण हो ?

श्री कांबले (लातूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समाज कल्याण विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और उस पर अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरे हाथ में एक ही रिपोर्ट है समाज-कल्याण विभाग की जिसके अन्दर 1969-70 का जिक्र आया है। उन्होंने पृष्ठ 7 पर इस प्रकार से कहा है कि :

> "प्रथम योजना में इन कार्यक्रमों पर 26 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई थी, पर द्वितीय और तृतीय योजनाओं में यह खर्च बढ़ कर क्रमशः 78 करोड़ रुपये तथा 102 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक तीन सालों की कालावधि में 69 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च होने की आशा है। इस प्रकार 18 सालों की योजना के दौरान पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण सम्बन्धी विशेष योजनाबद्ध कार्यक्रमों पर कुल लगभग 275 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं।"

अगर 275 करोड़ रुपया जो खर्च किया गया है, उसका 18 साल का हिसाब लगाया जाय तो हर साल में 15 करोड़ और कुछ लाख रु० होता है। मैंने 1961 के सेन्सस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की जन-संख्या देखी तो वह लगभग 10 करोड़ की थी। अब यह लगभग 12 करोड़ के हो गई होगी। अगर जन-संख्या के आधार पर हिसाब लगाया जाय तो प्रति-व्यक्ति के पीछे 1 रु० और कुछ पैसे आता है।

इसके बाद रिपोर्ट में चतुर्थ योजना का भी जिक्र किया गया है। उसमें पृष्ठ 8 पर इस प्रकार से कहा गया है कि :

> "इसलिये सब मिलाकर चतुर्थ योजना के पांच वर्षों में पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए योजना तथा गैर-योजना क्षेत्रों में 320 करोड़ रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध होगी, जबकि योजना के पहले 18 वर्षों में केवल 375 करोड़ रुपये की राशि उपलब्ध थी।"

[श्री कांवले]

यदि हिसाब लगाया जाय तो पता चलेगा कि पांच साल में जो हम 320 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने वाले हैं अर्थात् चौथी योजना में खर्च करने वाले हैं, उस हिसाब से 64 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष खर्च होंगे और इन 64 करोड़ रुपयों को दस बारह करोड़ की आबादी में बांटा जाय तो प्रति व्यक्ति पांच रुपये और कुछ पैसे ही आते हैं।

अब आपने जो डिमांड्ज़ रखी हैं, नम्बर 97 और नम्बर 98, इन दोनों डिमांड्ज़ में आप 4 करोड़ 74 लाख 26 हजार रुपये खर्च करने वाले हैं। प्रति व्यक्ति यह चालीस नये पैसे ही आता है। इस गति से अगर चला गया तो आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि कितनी देर और कितने साल इन पिछड़े वर्गों को समाज के उन्नत वर्गों के समकक्ष लाने में लग जायेंगे। इतने कम खर्च से काम नहीं चल सकता है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि हमें बताया जाय कि समाज कल्याण योजना पर पंच वर्षीय योजना में कुल कितना खर्च होगा, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें कितना खर्च करेंगी। राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्रीय सरकार सब मिला कर हमें बताया जाए कि कुल कितना खर्च होता है ताकि हमें पता चल सके कि प्रतिवर्ष कितना रुपया सरकार खर्च करने जा रही है।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात आपने इस रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 11 पर कही है। यह मेहतरों और भंगियों के बारे में है। इसमें आपने कहा है :

> इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य इन धंधों को नगरपालिकाओं के अधीन लिया जाना तथा यन्त्रीकरण जारी करना है ताकि विष्ठा को हाथ से ढोने की प्रथा को धीरे-धीरे समाप्त किया जाय और भंगियों, मेहतरों के सामाजिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाया जाए। साधनों की अवरुद्धता के कारण यह परियोजना अभी व्हील बैरो तथा अन्य औजार खरीदने के लिए नगर पालिकाओं तथा स्थानीय निकायों को सहायता देने तक ही सीमित है।

मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी नगरपालिकाओं ने इस परियोजना को अपनाया है और उसमें कितना खर्च किया है और उनको कितनी अब तक इस में सफलता मिली है।

आगे चल कर इस रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 12 पर खानाबदोशों और अर्ध खानाबदोशों तथा आदिम जातियों के कल्याण का जिक्र किया गया है। इसके सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है :

> इन वर्गों के कल्याण की परियोजनायें अब भी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम में शामिल हैं। इनमें से आदिम जातियों के आर्थिक और सामाजिक सुधार की परियोजना सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं में से है और उसके अन्तर्गत मकान तथा सुधरी खेती की सुविधायें दे कर इन्हें भूमि पर बसाना शामिल है।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने खानाबदोशों के लिए आपने यह कार्यक्रम बनाया है। वे गांव-गांव घूमते रहते हैं। कहीं पर भी वे अधिक समय तक नहीं ठहरते हैं उनके पास रहने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं हैं। उनके लिए घरों का इंतजाम होना आवश्यक है, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई का इन्तजाम होना आवश्यक है। लेकिन जब वे घूमते रहते हैं तो किस प्रकार से आप इन चीजों की उनके लिए व्यवस्था करेंगे? अगर इसकी सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाए तो अच्छा होगा ताकि पता चल सके कि आपने इनके लिए क्या कुछ किया है और कितने परिवारों को इससे लाभ हुआ है।

मद्य निषेध का पृष्ठ 55 पर उल्लेख किया है। इसमें कहा गया है कि इस विषय को गृह मंत्रालय से समाज कल्याण विभाग को स्थानान्तरित किया गया है। इसमें कहा गया है :

> राज्य सरकारों तथा स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं के माध्यम से जनता में इस सम्बन्ध के शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए

अखिल भारतीय नशाबन्दी परिषद —केन्द्रीय समन्वय एजेंसी—तथा राज्य सरकारों को लोक कार्य क्षेत्रों के चलते रहने हेतु एक एक लाख रुपया अनुदान करने के रूप में दिया जाता है। अगले वर्ष के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में 1.25 लाख रुपये का प्रस्ताव है। महात्मा गांधी शती, जो 2 अक्तूबर 1969 को मनाई जाने वाली है, के कारण इस मामले का महत्व और भी बढ़ गया है। 1969 में अखिल भारतीय नशाबन्दी परिषद को अधिक सहायता देने के लिए अधिक बजट व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव है और यह विचाराधीन है। राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों के मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा सामाजिक/धार्मिक संस्थाओं इत्यादि के प्रतिनिधियों की एक सर्वदलीय बैठक—जिसमें मद्य निषेध संबंधी एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जा सके—कि व्यवस्था का मामला भी विचाराधीन है।

जहां तक मद्य निषेध का सम्बन्ध है, इसको लागू करने में कुछ ढील दी जा रही है। जब स्वतंत्रता संग्राम चल रहा था उस समय गांधी जी ने तथा देश के दूसरे बड़े नेताओं ने मद्य निषेध को स्वीकार किया था और इसको माना था कि पूर्ण मद्य निषेध लागू होना चाहिए। इसमें ढील देना अच्छी बात नहीं है। जिन-जिन राज्यों ने इस कार्यक्रम में ढील दी है, मद्य निषेध को हटा दिया है वहां लोगों की हालत बड़ी ही दयनीय हो गई है। मैं जानता हूं कि हरिजनों और गिरिजनों की अवस्था इस मद्य निषेध में ढील के कारण कितनी खराब हो गई है। जिस घर में भीं शराब गई वह घर उजड़ गया। जिस घर में शराब गई वह घर बरबाद हो गया। जो हरिजन या गिरिजन दो या तीन रुपये कमाता है मजदूरी से वह शराब की लत में पड़ कर उसमें उसको खर्च कर देता है और उसके घर वालों को खाना पीना नहीं मिलता है, पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है। इस लत को अगर रोका नहीं गया तो वे बरबाद हो जायेंगे। महिलाओं की हालत तो और भी बुरी इस कारण से हुई है। महिलाओं को ये शराबी लोग पीटते हैं। जिसका दिमाग नशे में होता है वह कुछ सोच नहीं सकता है, समझ नहीं सकता है। आप चाहते हैं कि आपको किसी तरह से पैसा मिले और पैसा प्राप्त करने के लिए आप मद्य निषेध में ढील दे रहे हैं, इस कार्यक्रम को लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि लोगों को नशे में रख कर सरकारी कामकाज चलाना, राज्य चलाना शोभा की बात नहीं है। पूर्ण मद्य निषेध आपको लागू करना चाहिए।

रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 60 पर लिखा है :

"बच्चों को विकृत करके उनका भीख मांगने के लिए प्रयोग करने के निमित्त उन्हें अगवा करने की समस्या पर विचार करने के लिए समिति बनाई गई है।"

बच्चों को इस तरह से विकृत करना बहुत ही लज्जाजनक बात है। 20-22 साल की स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात भी, स्वतंत्र देश में पैदा हुए बालकों को इस तरह से विकृत करके उनसे भीख मंगवाया जाए, यह हमारे लिए सर्वथा निन्दनीय है। यह जो भीख मांगने की समस्या है, बहुत बुरी है, इसका आपको समाधान करना होगा। जब हम सड़कों पर बच्चों को हाथ पसारे हुए भीख मांगते देखते हैं तो हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। बाहर से जो लोग आते हैं, वे जब देखते हैं कि रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बच्चे इस तरह से भीख मांगते फिरते हैं, होटलों के सामने भीख मांगते फिरते हैं, दवाखानों के सामने भीख मांगते फिरते हैं तो इसका उन पर भी अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता है। मैं भीख मांगने वालों की सिफारिश नहीं करूंगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि बच्चों को इस तरह से विकृत करके जो भीख मंगवाई जाती है, इस पर आपको रोक लगानी चाहिये। काम धंधे बच्चों के लिए पैदा करने चाहियें। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि कई साधू सन्यासी भिक्षा-पात्र हाथ में लिए हुए भीख मांगते फिरते हैं और इस तरह से मुफ्त का

[श्री कांवले]

खाने की उनको आदत पड़ गई है। वे इस देश को बरबाद कर रहे हैं। उनकी सिफारिश मैं नहीं करूंगा। ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ा जाए और उनको जेल में भेजा जाए। लेकिन ये जो बच्चे हैं, जिनको खाना नहीं मिलता है, जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है, जिनको मजबूर किया जाता है कि वे भीख मांग कर लायें और जो हमारे देश के भावी नागरिक हैं, अगर वे भीख मांगते हैं तो यह हमारे लिए अशोभनीय बात है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इनके लिए कुछ इंतजाम होना चाहिये और कोई जरूरी कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये।

अब मैं हरिजनों तथा गिरिजनों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा शैक्षणिक जीवन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। जहां तक शैक्षणिक जीवन का सम्बन्ध है, हरिजनों और गिरिजनों की अवस्था बहुत ही दयनीय है। मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार की ओर से कोशिश हो रही हैं और उनको स्कालरशिप दिये जाते हैं, होस्टल का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है, कपड़े लत्ते और किताबों वगैरह का इंतजाम किया जाता है। लेकिन वह नाकाफी है। बहुत कम लोग इससे लाभ उठा पाते हैं। इस रफ्तार से अगर हम चलते रहे तो हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पायेंगे। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि उनकी शैक्षणिक तौर पर उन्नति हो तो हमको गांधी शती के अवसर पर उनके लिए एजुकेशन फ्री और कम्पलसरी कर देनी चाहिये और सब प्रकार की सुविधायें उनको देनी चाहिये। गांधी जी की अभिलाषा थी कि—अनिवार्य शिक्षण हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनकी इस अभिलाषा की आप पूर्ति करें ताकि बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के लोग, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग आगे बढ़ सकें शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में।

जहां तक हरिजनों और गिरिजनों की आर्थिक अवस्था का सम्बन्ध है, वह बड़ी ही शोचनीय है। जो लोग देहातों में रहते हैं उनको पता है कि देहात में रहने वाला हरिजन जो है उसको कुछ मिलता है तो वह काम कर लेता है और नहीं मिलता है तो भूखा बैठा रहता है। उसके लिए कोई रोजगार की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जमीन उसको दी जाए। नौकरी में उसको प्राथमिकता दी जाए। उद्योग धंधों का उसको प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए और उसको काम पर लगाया जाए।

उनकी सामाजिक स्थिति के बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि इन 20-22 सालों में भी उसकी सामाजिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं हुई है। हमने संविधान बनाया और संविधान में यह रखा कि सबको समान अधिकार प्राप्त होंगे और जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर, सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर, लिंगभेद के नाम पर, किसी के साथ कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाएगा, स्त्री पुरुष में कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाएगा। सभी को समान अधिकार प्राप्त होंगे। लेकिन 21 साल के बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि वही दूषित विचार देश में फैलाये जा रहे हैं। इसको देखकर हमें बहुत जबर्दस्त धक्का लगा है। पुरी के शंकराचार्य ने द्वितीय विश्व हिन्दू धर्म सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता की थी। पर्यटन मंत्री डा० कर्णसिंह का वहां भाषण हुआ था। उनके भाषण की प्रति मेरे पास है। उन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छी बात वहां कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था :

> हमारे समाज में ऊंच नीच, छूत-अछूत बहुत हैं, उसको हम जितनी जल्दी हो सके दूर करें। हम जिस नए समाज का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, जिस नयी मानव जाति का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, मैं यहां साफ-साफ कह देना चाहता हूं, हो सकता है किसी को कोई यहां हों, जिनको कि यह बात बुरी लगे, कि जब तक हमारे देश में से छूत अछूत का जहर नहीं निकल जाएगा तब तक यह देश उन्नति नहीं कर सकता। यह हमारे धर्म पर एक कलंक है, हमारे समाज पर भीषण कलंक है।

पुरी के शंकराचार्य को शायद यह बात अच्छी नहीं लगी। मंत्री महोदय ने तो ठीक कहा कि किसी को अच्छी लगे या बुरी लगे लेकिन शंकराचार्य जी को शायद यह अच्छी नहीं लगी, उन्हें बुरी

लगी और इसका विरोध करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि छूआछूत धर्म शास्त्रों का एक अंग है, यह धर्म शास्त्रों में लिखा हुआ है। इस प्रश्न को यहां भी उठाया गया था। अगले दिन शंकराचार्य जी ने कहा कि सरकार जो कदम भी चाहे, मेरे खिलाफ उठा सकती है और चाहे तो मुझे फांसी पर भी लटका सकती है। जब इसकी तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया हुई तब उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे कथन को तोड़मरोड़ कर पेश किया गया है। मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा था। पहले तो वह फांसी पर लटकने के लिए तैयार थे, लेकिन अब मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि वह एक दवाखाना खोल रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की दूषित मनोवृत्ति का जो परिचय देता है, इसका प्रचार करता है, जो देश को कमजोर करता है, उसके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की जाती है। आप कानूनी कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं। लोग अपनी पुरानी प्रवृत्तियों के अनुसार अपने विचार प्रकट कर देते हैं, लेकिन जब उसकी प्रतिक्रिया होती है, तो उससे मुकर जाते हैं और सारा दोष प्रेस पर मढ़ देते हैं।

मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूं—धर्म के नाम पर यदि हमारी सरकार डरती है तो डरने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। 1929 तक सती प्रथा इस देश में चलती रही, उसको बन्द कराने के लिये राजाराममोहन राय ने कदम उठाया। उन्होंने कहा कि यह मानवता के लिये कलंक है, इसको बन्द करना होगा। उन्होंने अंग्रेजों के जमाने में आवाज उठाई और उसको बन्द कराया। ऐसी बहुत सी बातें हैं जो धर्म के नाम पर, जाति के नाम पर, चल रही हैं, छूआछूत के नाम को लेकर हम इस देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता कायम नहीं कर सकते, छूत-छात को रखकर राष्ट्रीय एकता के नाम पर हम एक जगह नहीं रह सकते, इसको हर तरह से दूर करना होगा। मैं इस बात को फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं—हमारी आबादी इस समय 50 करोड़ के लगभग है, लोगों की संख्या के आधार पर इस राष्ट्र का मूल्यांकन नहीं होगा, हम कैसे हैं—इस आधार पर राष्ट्र का मूल्यांकन होगा। जिन लोगों ने धर्म की इस दूषित मनोवृत्ति के खिलाफ़ आवाज उठाई है, मैं उनकी सराहना करता हूं, लेकिन जिन्होंने इस भाषा को बोला है, जो इसके समर्थक है, उनकी घोर निन्दा करता हूं। इस दूषित मनोवृत्ति से देश का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है, इसी दूषित मनोवृत्ति ने कहा था कि हम छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज का अभिषेक नहीं करेंगे, इसी दूषित मनोवृत्ति ने बाजीराव पेशवा के बच्चों का नामकरण संस्कार करने से इन्कार किया था और इसी दूषित मनोवृत्ति का विरोध करने के लिये महात्मा फूले ने आवाज उठाई थी। स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती ने इन पाखण्डियों का भण्डा फोड़ा था और उन्होंने कहा था कि धर्म से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, देश के अन्दर कोई छूत-छात नहीं रहनी चाहिये। सारे देश को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार के लिये इसमें डरने की कोई बात नहीं है, हमें शीघ्र ऐसे व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ़ कदम उठाना चाहिये, ताकि देश के अन्दर विश्वास पैदा हो। राम और कृष्ण पर केवल हिन्दू जाति के लोगों का ही अधिकार नहीं है, हमारे अछूत भाइयों का उन पर ज्यादा अधिकार है, यह केवल सवर्ण हिन्दुओं की ही बपौती नहीं है, केवल हिन्दू धर्म का नारा लगा कर अछूतों को नहीं ठुकराया जा सकता।

मुझे एक बात याद आती है—मान न मान, मैं तेरा मेहमान। हम कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दू हैं, लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि हम अछूत हैं। जब हम क्रिश्चियन बन जाते हैं, गुड-मार्निंग कहने लग जाते हैं, धर्म बदल लेते हैं तो हमको नजदीक बैठाया जाता है, इस दूषित मनोवृत्ति को दूर करना होगा, इस देश के अन्दर यह मनोवृत्ति चलने वाली नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखे। इन्दिरा जी ने कहा है कि हम कदम उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन मुझे पता है कि कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ़ जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाया जाय।

SHRI P. R. THAKUR (Nabadwip): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Department of Social

[Shri P.R. Thakur]

Welfare. Here is the department which has been made responsible for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but it has miserably failed to discharge that responsibility. I have already given notices of a number of cut motions in disapproval of its policy regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In view of the time limit, however, I would restrict myself to only one or two specific points.

My very first point is about the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In spite of the operation of the Constitution for the last 20 years this Government has totally failed to set up a right kind of the Commissioner's Organisation in accordance with the intention and objective of the Constitution. Provision was made for this 'Administrative Machinery' with the definite purpose of safeguarding the rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but this Government was not really interested in such an effective organisation. That is why even the status, powers and functions of the Commissioner have not yet been clearly defined and codified. It has been a deliberate policy of this Government to keep everything vague in this regard, so that there would be ample scope for manipulation, nay, mischief.

The first Commissioner himself raised this issue pointedly and whenever the question came up in Parliament, Government was giving different versions and was shifting grounds every time.

A general excuse has been that everything is provided in the Constitution. But it is a matter of sheer commonsense that the administrative details of the powers and functions of the statutory office of the Commissioner cannot be given in the Constitution. It was just to hoodwink the concerned people that the position was kept fluid under some excuse or the other, and to keep some office as a mere showpiece. The real intention of the Government became crystal clear in the so-called reorganisation of the Commissioner's office in 1967. Immediately after this action, some of us gave a detailed memorandum against the Government policy and measures in this regard. But that did not bring any sanity to this Government. The evil intention of the Government was further confirmed in the appointment of the present Commissioner in the wake of the 1967 reorganisation. The office of the Commissioner was being gradually converted into a spring board for political and official patronage. It is no use telling the story which is so well-known to everybody now. In appointing the present Commissioner the Government has played a fraud on the Constitution. Here is a person who is a retired Government official like his predecessor, Shri Sengupta. It is significant to know why the Government was not inclined to extend the service of Shri Sengupta beyond the first year of his working. Because of his practical experience in this very Department, Shri Sengupta could disclose many bitter truths in his report and that obviously annoyed the Government. They wanted somebody else who could fit in their design. The present Commissioner Shri Bose was the obvious choice because of his background. He was the man who, while still in Government service, publicly decried in 1964 the Constitution-makers for making the special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A demand was made in this very House for action against him. But not only no action was taken against him, but this very person who does not believe in the Constitutional provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was appointed the Commissioner to look after the welfare of these people according to those Constitutional provisions. Is it not an act of sheer dishonesty and malevolent intention on the part of this Government ? We again raised our voice against the appointment of this person and the Minister concerned and the Government were fully aware of our resentment in the matter. The appointment was given for one year in the first instance, and thus there was an opportunity for the Government to rectify the position. But it was either out of sheer vindictiveness or as part of a deliberate design that the Government reappointed him for a term of another two years. A sizeable number of hon. Members of Parliament personally met the Prime Minister and submitted a detailed memorandum containing various points against this Commissioner and asking for his removal from that office. A copy of that Memorandum was laid on the Table of this House on 5th December, 1968. The hon. Minister promised to look into it.

In answer to a subsequent question it was

stated by Government that the matter was further discussed with the Members concerned and their views were communicated to the Commissioner. But now it has been revealed that actually no discussion on the Memorandum was held with the members concerned. Out of 27 signatories to the Memorandum, only two casually referred to the views expressed by the Commissioner at the Srinagar Conference on National Integration during the course of a meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee of this Department, and only a copy of the summary record of that meeting was forwarded to the Commissioner in the normal official course. It is now stated that no further action is called for in the matter. Is it not a sheer trick on the Members of Parliament on a very serious issue affecting the life of nearly one-fourth of the country's population ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue his speech when we meet again after lunch.

13 hours.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD *in the Chair.*

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*Contd.*

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE. *Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. R. Thakur.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: (Diamond Harbour). **

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti). **

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker has already given a ruling that at 2 o'clock there is no Zero Hour; therefore, I am not going to allow anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record of what they say. Please do not put me in an embarrassing position. You approach the Speaker. Shri Thakur may commence his speech.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Mr. Chairman, I want a specific answer from the concerned Minister as to what he has done to the Memorandum against the present Commissioner. There are specific points in the Memorandum and they must be answered in a direct way. Let the Government deny the facts stated in the Memorandum and justify the reappointment of the present Commissioner. It is no use telling us that the Government is guided by the Constitutional provisions and the Commissioner may have his individual opinion. If the Commissioner is an honourable person, let him be first free from the statutory responsibility of his office and exercise his fundamental right of individual opinion. The Government cannot play a double standard in this regard. They must act and remove the present Commissioner. It is far better to wind up the Commissioner's office than to keep the show of such a functionary with patently anti-constitutional ideas. He is more of a political anthropologist than a social anthropologist.

It is not only a question of appointing a right kind of person to the high office of the Commissioner but also a thorough re-organisation of the set-up of his organisation. Earlier also we made specific suggestions to this effect, but there was no action. It is understood that the latest report of the Committee on Untouchability has also dealt with this question of re-organisation of the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I urge upon the Government to consider this question very carefully and dispassionately and rectify their mistake in the set-up introduced in 1967.

My second point is about the set-up of the Department of Social Welfare itself. The high-handed and hostile attitude of the high officials of this Department towards the Committee on Untouchability is a testimony of the kind of welfare that is being rendered to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the official set-up of this Department.

** Not recorded.

[Shri P.R. Thakur]

There has been a lot of startling disclosures about the attitude and activities of the present Director General of Backward Classes. It is understood that this official had a big hand in the downgrading of the office of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the 1967 re-organisation. It is for the Government to look into the facts in this regard. The recent role of the same official in regard to the work of the Committee on Untouchability has also been highly objectionable and even dangerous.

Some of his other associates in the Department also have been playing a dubious game for quite some time. Seeing these things, we sometimes wonder why and how all such officials have been selected and brought to this Department. Is it for the welfare or otherwise of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ? They say, there are now 215 IAS/ICS officers in the country from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Why could not the Social Welfare Department select even a single officer from amongst them to look after the welfare of their kith and kin ? If one suspects something in it, that would be quite justified. Unless and until this Department is purged of the officials like the present Director General and some of his associates, there cannot be any welfare service for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I would like the hon. Minister to consider these facts dispassionately and make a thorough reorganisation of this Department if he is really serious about doing something for these people.

There has been a longstanding demand for the creation of a separate and full-fledged Ministry to deal all aspects of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But the Government has been evading this vital demand on some excuse or the other. There was no difficulty for this Government to create a separate Ministry or Department to deal with the problems of the refugees. But the difficulty arises only in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even now the service matters concerning the people are dealt with by the Home Ministry and similarly other matters are being dealt with by different Ministries/Departments. It is high time that the Government changes its attitude and immediately create a separate Ministry for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a Cabinet Minister for full coordination and concerted action on a war-footing.

Lastly, in regard to the recent statements of Sankaracharya of Puri, Shri Golwalkar and Shri Karpartri about the practice of untouchability, I would only say that it is no use simply condemning such genetically diseased persons. The best course for the Government would be to organise some Pinjrapoles and send all such people there for long-term treatment.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आज इस सोशल वेलफेयर पर बोलने का आपने मुझे समय दिया है । 20 वर्ष में इस सरकार ने बड़ी जिम्मेदारी ओढ़ी है और हमको 18 परसेन्ट का रिजर्वेशन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने दिया लेकिन दो या तीन परसेन्ट से ज्यादा लोग हमारे किसी स्थान में नहीं हैं । मैं आंकड़े लिये नहीं हूं जो मैं आपके सामने रखूं लेकिन जो मैं कह रहा हूं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारे शोसल वेलफेयर मिनिस्टर **इन्कूलडिंग दि ला मिनिस्टर,** जो कि हमारे कानून के बड़े पंडित हैं, ध्यान देंगे । मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि सरकार जो कहे वह तो दे ।

"कहता बहुता मिले और गहता मिले न कोइ"

यह सरकार जो कहे कम से कम वह फुलफिल करे । मैं एनार्किस्ट की तरह नहीं लड़ता कि मुझे यह नहीं मिला या वह नहीं मिला । जितना कहो, उतना दो । मैं बेशी नहीं मांगता । कमाने वाले हम हैं इस देश में जो दो पैसे का लकड़ी का हल लेकर जाते हैं और सारा चमन यह लूटते हैं ।

इस पर शंकराचार्य और कृपात्री जी को देखिये । वाह वाह, हिन्दू समाज का कितना अपमान किया है उन्होंने, हिन्दू धर्म को कितना नीचे ला दिया है । मैं ऋषि दयानन्द को भूल नहीं सकता ।

श्री ज्योतिमय बसु : प्रोसीक्यूट कीजिए उनको ।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Why are you not prosecuting them in Bengal ? Do it there; you are in Government there.

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शंकराचार्य और कृपात्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वे मेरा नुकसान नहीं कर रहे हैं, तुमने अपना नुकसान किया है । आज उनकी डी० एम० के० की जो गवर्नमेंट मद्रास में बनी है, उसका नक्शा वे देखें । मैं मद्रास गया हूं और सात दिन रहा हूं । वहां पर ब्राह्मण और नान-ब्राह्मण का नारा दिया जाता है । कृपात्री जी और शंकराचार्य इस देश में जहर फैलाना चाहते हैं । कोई अमरिकन डालर पर रहता है और कोई रसन रूबल पर काम करता है । यह भारतीय एकता के नारे के विरुद्ध काम कर रहे हैं । यह देश में विघटन क्रीएट करना चाहते हैं और संगठन को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं । ये कांग्रेस को गालियां देते हैं । मैं शंकराचार्य से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह ऐसा क्यों करते हैं । मुझे वह दिन याद आता है जबकि दिल्ली की दरे-दीवार को 'गांधी जी' के खून से रंगा गया था 1948 में । वह बीज आज इस देश में बोया जा रहा है । मान्यवर इस सोसाइटी में हमारा चौथा ग्रेड है । We are considered as fourth-class people in this country. मैं इस गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि कान खोल कर सुन लें । हमारा लड़का एम० ए० पास आज चौराहे पर घूम रहा है । मैं माननीया इन्दिरा गांधी से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि इलाहाबाद में जाकर जांच करें जहां से वे आती हैं और जहां उनका आनन्द भवन है । ला मिनिस्टर या सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्टर की बात जाने दें लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी तो इलाहाबाद की हैं । इलाहाबाद की यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़के आज चौराहे पर बेकार घूमते हैं । हमारा लड़का आई० ए० एस० में कम्पीट करता है और 75 परसेन्ट मास लेकर आता है । लेकिन जब वह पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सामने जाता है तो कहते हैं कि यह तो काला-कलूटा है और 25 परसेन्ट मार्क्स दे देते हैं । मेरे कालेज में एक लड़का है जो टोप करता है । प्रेक्टिकल में उसे 25 नम्बर दिये जाते हैं और उस बेचारे का फस्ट क्लास रह गया । This is the attitude of the high class people of this country. I was born in British West Indies. मैं दुनिया देखकर आया हूं ।

दिल जले जब फरियाद करते हैं तो आसमां हिल उठता है

यह कोई हंसने वाली बात नही है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज सुबह आगरा के मेम्बर ने जो बात कही है वह ठीक है, यह सफेदपोश वाले जो अपने को बड़ा ऊंचा समझते हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कमाता तो मैं हूं, शिव नारायण, चमार हल जोतता है, कमाते हम हैं और नाज करते हैं ये नेकटाई और व्हाइट कालर वाले चाहे इस पार के हों या उस पार के ।

देखो कि क्या हो रहा है । इस देश में क्या स्थिति हो रही है । तो आज मैं इस सरकार को सचेत करना चाहता हूं कि हम नहीं घबराते । हमारी दास्ता गैर की दास्ता के बराबर है, हमारी जो दास्ता है, उसकी जंजीरें काट दो । हम इस देश के बड़े हमदर्द थे और अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम फोरेन कन्ट्रीज से भाग कर इस मुल्क में आए हैं । हमारा बाप सन् 1942 में हम लोगों को लेकर यहां आया जबकि हम बारह बारह और चौदह चौदह साल के बच्चे थे । हम लोग गांधी जी और नेहरू जी के नाम से यहां पर आए । गांधी जी और नेहरू जी ने जो किया, वह आज भूल गये । गांधी जी, नेहरू और ऋषि दयानन्द जी ने हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए नारा उठाया था । इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार में दिन रात हमारे आदमियों को गोली मारी जाती है, मूंछें उखाड़ी जाती हैं । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हरिजनों का कल्याण हो, तो ईमानदारी के साथ, नेकनियती के साथ, देखो और जो जमीन है वह इनमें बांट दो । आज क्या है ? जमीन लिखी है राय बहादुर रमेश सिंह के नाम जो कि दिल्ली में रहते

[श्री शिव नारायण]

हैं और खेत हम जोतते हैं। हमें पेट भर खाने को नहीं मिलता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बैल का जो गोबर होता है, उसमें से गेहूं निकालकर बोया जाता है, जो बैल का पाखाना होता है, उसमें से गेहूं निकालकर आज हमारे गरीब भाई उसको सुखाकर रोटी खाते हैं। आज यह दशा है। यह देश कहां जा रहा है। आज आप हिन्दुस्तान को विघटन कर रहे हैं। 15 स्टेट बनीं 15 जगहों में। आज तेलेंगाना में आग लगी हुई है। कल पूर्वी प्रदेश में आग लगने वाली है। इस देश को कहां लिये जा रहे हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने डी० संजीवारेडी से कहा था, जोकि हमारे लीडर हैं और हमारे एक्स प्रेसीडेन्ट हैं. Today there is none who can be called an all-India leader. इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप और यह गवर्नमेंट हरिजनों के साथ मखौल न करे, खेल न करे। हम कहते हैं कि बन्द करो इसको, हम कमा कर अपने लड़कों को पढ़ायेंगे, हमारे नाम पर दूसरों को मत खिलाइए। यह ओपिन सीक्रेट है, कोई छिपी बात नहीं है। यह जो बड़े-बड़े अफसरान बैठे हैं, यह कान खोलकर सुन लें कि हमारे लड़कों को स्कालरशिप नहीं मिल पाती। जुलाई में मंजूर होती है और नवम्बर, दिसम्बर में मिलती है। यह निजाम सल्तनत है, यह हकूमत का नक्शा है, इस गवर्नमेंट को क्या कहूं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बदल दीजिए इसको।

श्री शिव नारायण : Coming events cast their shadow before. वह तो बदलेगी, समय बदल रहा है, क्यों आप घबराते हैं। कोई कमिश्नर इनको चमार नहीं मिलता। किसी चमार को बनाते ? कमिश्नर साहब को बड़ी सहूलियत मिल गई। यह शिव नारायण का अपमान नहीं है, सारी हरिजन कम्यूनिटी का अपमान है। इस प्रोसीडिंग्स में मौजूद है कि जब किसी हरिजन को गवर्नर बनाने की बात आई, तो मेरे मित्रों ने हमदर्दी दिखाई और मेरा नाम ले दिया। मगर इस सरकार के कान पर जूं नहीं रेंगी। 19 सितम्बर के अमृत बाजार पत्रिका में यह छपा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह बात पहुंची। मैं जब अपनी कान्सटीटुयेन्सी में गया तो मेरी कान्सटीटुयेन्सी वालों ने वेलकम किया कि हमारे आदमी का, हमारे एम० पी० का नाम अखबारों में आया और यहां पर अध्यक्ष महोदय,

"कद्रे गौहर शाह दानद या वि दानद जौहरी"

जो कहो करो। नहीं करना है तो मत करो। मैं कमजोर नहीं हूं, मैं कमजोर नहीं हूं। मैं जग जीवनराम जी के जुमले को भूला नहीं हूं जोकि उन्होंने गोरखपुर में कहा था कि हम घबराते नहीं हैं। गरीब ब्राह्मण, गरीब चमार, गरीब मुसलमान ये सब एक जगह हैं। डिफेंस क्या है। हम पंडित जी हैं, जनेऊ पहन लेते हैं और सिर झुकाते हैं। दूसरे यह भूल जाते हैं कि आज लड़ाई किस बात की है। आज क्लास वार है अमीर और गरीब की। हमारा जो 10 प्वान्ट का प्रोग्राम का सोशल वेलफेयर का, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। यह गवर्नमेंट उस पर अमल करे, यह मैं चाहता हूं। चमार बामन का सवाल उठा दिया जाय। ईमानदारी के साथ हमारे लड़के को जो 75 परसेन्ट नम्बर पाए, उसको ले लें। लेकिन दिल साफ हो तो ले लें। मिस्टर चैयरमेन, मैं ईमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस देश का एक वफादार सिपाही हूं।

इस देश में चाहे कोई भी हो, कम्यूनिस्ट हो या दूसरे, मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि सबको खाना, कपड़ा, मकान, रहने को सबको दो। जो गरीब आज बंगाल में है, उनको दो। उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग वहां रहते हैं, बिहार के लोग वहां रहते हैं। वहां रिक्शा कौन चलाता है, गरीब चलाता है। इसलिए मैं इस गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे लड़कों को, जिनको हमने पढ़ाया-लिखाया है, उनको नौकरी दो।

इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट में, आज सबेरे मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि मुर्गी पालन, सुअर पालन, गधा पालन नहीं, हमको भी विजिनैस करने दो। हमारा छुआ हुआ पानी नहीं पीते। हम आज दुकानें नहीं खोल सकते हैं। यहां आकर बड़े-बड़े लोग कहते हैं कि अफ्रीका में यह हो रहा है, वहां यह हो रहा है। कांग्रेस वाले ही नहीं बड़े-बड़े जनसंघी भी वही कुकर्म करते हैं। डांगे, और दूसरे जो पंडित थे कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी में या सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में, वे भी जब हरिजन का सवाल आता है तो मुंह बन्द कर लेते हैं। आज इस हाउस में कितनी गैदरिंग है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि··· (**व्यवधान**) ···

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We are always with them. We are treating the tribals and backward classes as our people.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि सबको खाना, कपड़ा और रहने को मकान दो। जर्मनी ने अंग्रेजों से कहा था 1919 की लड़ाई में कि खाना, कपड़ा, व रहने को मकान दो। हम चिल्लाते रहेंगे और इंग्लैंड में भारतीय फैक्टरियों में काम करेंगे। 1947 में आपने गलती की थी। उसी समय यह रिजर्वेशन हटा लेना चाहिए था, तभी बालिग मताधिकार सबको दे दिया होता। मैं कहता हूं कि फिक्शन मत क्रियेट करो। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह गवर्नमेंट कान खोलकर सुने कि देश की एक सूत्रता में हिन्दुस्तान का हर नेशनैलिस्ट आज इस हिन्दुस्तान का वफ़ादार सिपाही है। मैं इस हाउस से आज अपील करता हूं कि सब यूनाइट होकर इस मुल्क को बाहरी दुश्मन से बचायें।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ यह जो सोशल वैलफेयर की डिमान्ड वह हमको दीजिए और जो गन्दे अफ़सर हमारे हैं उनको सलाम बोलें, यही हमारा आपसे कहना है।

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, already encomiums have been showered on the personality of our Minister, Mr. Menon, for his capacity to deal with two Departments in his Ministry. One is Law and another is Social Welfare. I have no doubt about his capacity to deal with the situation when it arises. Let me take this opportunity to express my views about the most important situation that has arisen out of the speech of Puri Shankaracharya. Before me my friend, Shri Sheo Narain, has expressed his strong resentment against the speech made by Puri Shankaracharya. You know the fathers of the Constitution have thought it fit that abolition of untouchability should find a place in the fundamental rights of the citizens.

For the benefit of the House let me read Art. 17:

> "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

The law is very clear and Shankaracharya has expressed the deep-rooted feelings of certain sections of our society which has been here for the past so many years.

You know, Sir, there were times when if the Harijans wanted to recite any *Vedas* or slogans or something of that kind, their tongues were chopped of; if they wanted to recite *Mantras*, the burning-oil was poured into their ears. That was the type of cruelty from which this country suffered for the past so many decades.

But now, altogether new forces have come into play, the awakening society, the progressive and the revolutionary forces which are on the surface of the country today.

Utilising this opportunity, let me tell Puri Shankaracharya and his company that this country will not tolerate such kinds of non-sensical utterances. Personally speaking, as a DMK party people, we know, we had our honoured job of educating the masses of our country against practising untouchability

[Shri Manoharan]

as much as possible in our lives and to see how people could adjust with the present situation and creating conditions wherein all people belong to one and only caste, that is, humanity or mankind.

The caste hindus, with their tongues in their cheeks, thought that parties like the DMK and the DK were responsible for creating the situation of chaos in the country. But, thanks to our perseverance we have been able to succeed in wiping out untouchability from that part of our country. But now, I am ashamed to see this thing. Here comes a man with his battalion, who thinks that untouchability must stay.

Sir, untouchability is a blot on the social fabric of our country. Yesterday, while broadcasting through the All-India Radio, the Prime Minister has stated about this. Speaking of Social injustices that still exist in India, the Prime Minister said:

> "Some recent statements have once again brought to light the prejudices which seem to be deeply rooted in many or our people. There is no doubt in my mind that it is as important and urgent to fight these outmoded, unscientific and utterly false prejudices, as it is to fight vested interests in the economic sphere. For, it is obvious that these attitudes are being encouraged to protect other vested interests which are just as firmly entrenched.
>
> Discrimination and inequality, whether economic or social, rob freedom of meaning and eroded the very base of national unity. From the sacrifices of countless millions had grown the tree of freedom. It is yet to flower fully and to bear fruit".

This is the exact time when Puri Shankaracharya intervened to demolish the whole fabric of society. What action is going to be taken by the Government of India is not our concern. But, I want to suggest one thing to Puri Shankaracharya and his people. Let them not fail to read what is writteen on the walls very visibly.

Sir, I am now reminded of a poem given to this country by Mohammad Iqbal. He said:

> "Go and awaken the poor and dispossess of this Universe;
>
> And shake the walls of the richmen's palaces to their foundations;
>
> Let the frail sparrow hurt it self against the eagle;
>
> Let the fervour of self-confidence warm up the blood of slaves.
>
> The day of the Sovereignty of the masses is approaching fast.
>
> Demolish the old relics wherever you find them."

I want to tell to all these people who are believing in untouchability, caste and all that, to read what is written on the walls.

The people of our country want to create a new society altogether, devoid of caste in our social structure. No individual should be decided, no individual should be judged, on the basis of the colour or the caste of that individual; but each and every individual of this country should be judged by the contents of his character. Unless this is approved by society, I doubt very much whether we could pull on. So, let us all take a vow.

This sort of talk of practising untouchability and creating belief in untouchability is a blot, as I have already stated. We must put a stop to that. I am very happy to note that the House is one with us. The entire Members of Parliament are already condemning Puri Sankaracharya. Despite our mounting attack, Sankaracharya issued a statement the next day which complicated the whole thing. He said: "I believe in untouchability and I believe in Shastras". Thirdly, he has gone to the extent of saying that just as the Vice President cannot perform the functions of the President, the Sudras cannot hope to become Brahmins. So far I thought that Sankaracharya was a fool only in religion. But now I have no hesita-

tion to say that he is equally a fool in politics too because the Vice President can becom the President of the country and he can perform the functions of the President. But here he thought it fit to say that Sudras cannot become Brahmins.

Sir, in the name of religion, in the name of caste and in the name of community, we have shed much blood in the past so many years. Hereafter we are not in a position to shed blood in the name of religion, in the name of caste and in the name of community. The old slogans like untouchability, unapproachability and unseeability ought to be wiped out from this country *in toto*, lock, stock and barrel. We must root them out. In case we feel—let me go to that extent—that religion stands in the way or *Shastras* stand in the way or Manu Dharmas stand in the way and that is why untouchability stays, then I have no hesitation in telling this House—let the cntire religion go to hell. Mankind and human beings—dignity of mankind and dignity of human beings—must be accepted by all religions. I must interpret like this.

Sir, I do not think that Puri Sankaracharya is delivering goods for the people in this country. What action does Government propose to take against him ? Some people said that he must be flogged in the open street. Others said that he must be whipped in the open street. Some others said that he must be put behind bars. I can say one thing as to what will happen to him if Puri Sankaracharya comes to Tamil Nadu. In all humility I will say that at the airport—if he travels by plane—or at the railway junction—if he travels by train—he will be arrested and put behind bars.

It is nothing but sheer nonsense on the part of individuals, especially in the era of science, to speak that untouchability must stay. So Sir, I would request the Hon. Minister, Shri Menon who is capable of dealing with the situation, to take note of this and say what action he could possibly take. Let me advise the Government that this kind of utterences are allowed to go unchecked, it will open the floodgates of revolution all over the country.

The second point to which I want to draw the attention of the Minister is regarding the Central Social Welfare Board and its conversion into a company. My attention has been drawn by certain employees of the Board to a circular issued on 1st April 1969 saying that Government of India haveintimated that the Central Social Welfare Board will function as a company registered under Sec. 25 of the Companies Act., 1956, with effect from 1st April, 1969 and the existing staff of the Board will be brought on to the establishment of Central Social Welfare Board Company with effect from 1st April, 1969 and that the legitimate interests of staff in service matters will be safeguarded by the Board which will be framing its own rules and regulations. Much confusion has already been created as to whether it is to be converted into a statutory board or whether it is to be a company. That has been engaging the attention of the Education Ministry and ultimately they have come to this decision. I only want to ask about the employees. They are afraid as to what will be their position—whether they will be treated as Government employees or as employees of the company. In case they are treated as emplyees of the company, are they entitled to all the facilities that they have been enjoying as Government employees in the past ? The conversion of the Board into a company does not speak anything about it.

I want to draw the attention of the Minister in this regard and I request him to please go into this matter and the misgivings or misunderstandings or apprehensions in the minds of the employees who are associating with the Board must be removed *in toto* completely.

Once again I request him to consider this case. Yesterday I had a talk with him and he was very sympathetic. It seems that the employees also met our Law Minister who has also told them that he would do the needful. The Madras Government have already decided to place the services of these employees of this Ministry with this firm and certain others are already abolishing the Social Welfare Board and unless prompt action is taken, the employees may lose their confidence in the Government and the Government's prime duty is to see that this fear—unfounded or founded—must be removed from the minds of the people.

श्री ज० मं० काहानडोल (मालेगांव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं समाज कल्याण विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं साथ ही मैं सरकार का ध्यान आदिवासी जनता की आर्थिक तथा शैक्षणिक समस्याओं की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं ।

आदिवासी बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए बहुत सी आश्रम शालाएं हैं किन्तु इनको 20 साल पहले जिस हिसाब से अनुदान दिया जाता था उसी हिसाब से आज भी दिया जा रहा है फलस्वरूप यह शालाएं विद्यार्थियों को भरपेट खाना भी नहीं खिला सकतीं । इधर क़ीमतें हर साल बढ़ती गईं और उधर इन आश्रम शालाओं को आय का और कोई रास्ता नहीं है अतएव मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सरकार इन शालाओं के अनुदान में त्वरित वृद्धि करे ।

आदिवासी जनता की सेवा में महाराष्ट्र में जो स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं हैं उनमें स्वर्गीय श्री भाऊ-साहेब हिरेजी द्वारा स्थापित महात्मा गांधी विद्या मंदिर प्रमुख है । इस संस्था की कई प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक शालाएं हैं तथा एक कामर्स और एक आर्टस कालिज भी है । यह यहां बताने की आवश्यकता इसलिए थी कि ऐसी संस्थाओं को सरकार द्वारा खास और अतिरिक्त सहायता देनी ज़रूरी है ।

महाराष्ट्र शासन की "पालेमोड निर्मूलन योजना" आदिवासियों को नवजीवन प्रदान करने वाली है । इससे उनको साहूकारों के बंधन से मुक्ति होगी । मेरी सिफारिश है कि अन्य राज्यों के प्रशासन भी ऐसा ही करें ।

पुराने जंगल—कंत्राटदारों से छुटकारा पाने के लिए आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जंगल कामगार सहकारी संस्थाएं शुरू की गईं किन्तु इनका भी कारोबार गैर-आदिवासियों के हाथ में होने के कारण अभी तक आदिवासी बेचारा आर्थिक दृष्टि से पराधीन ही रहा है । अब 15-20 साल हो गये । कई आदिवासी काफ़ी शिक्षित तथा अनुभवी भी हैं । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि सभी जंगल कामगार संस्थाओं के पदाधिकारी तथा सदस्य केवल आदिवासी ही रहें इसलिए सह-कारिता क़ानून में संशोधन किया जाए ।

आदिवासी क्षेत्र की अन्य विकास-योजनाएँ भी प्रभावी ढंग से नहीं चलाई जा रही हैं । काफ़ी हद तक सुधार ज़रूर हुआ है किन्तु इस समस्या की जड़ है भूमिहीन आदिवासी खेत मजदूर । इसका कोई तारणहार नहीं है । ज़मीन न होने के कारण इसको कोई भी कर्जा तथा सहाय नहीं मिल सकता । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित राशि अवश्य खर्च की जाये । यदि यह खर्च न हुई तो जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों से जवाब पूछा जाये व भूमिहीन आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए खास योजनायें बनाई जाये बल्कि मैं तो चाहता हूं कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्यों के शासन तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार खास अर्थ संकल्प भी बनाएं । यहां एक बात अवश्य विचारणीय है कि गत 20 वर्षों में प्रति आदिवासी व्यक्ति की आमदनी जैसी की तैसी ही रही है, भले ही देश के अन्य नागरिकों की बढ़ी हो ।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य के नासिक, थाना, धुलिया, चांदा तथा भंडारा जिलों के अंतर्गत कच्चा माल काफ़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है । मेरा सुझाव है कि इसका सर्वेक्षण किया जाये तथा इन चीजों पर प्रक्रिया करने के कारखाने वगैरह शुरू कर आदिवासी जनता का आर्थिक उत्थापन करने का यत्न किया जाये ।

इस निवेदन के बावजूद एक सत्य जरूर बाकी है कि सरकार आदिवासियों की समस्याओं की ओर पर्याप्त मात्रा में ध्यान नहीं दे रही है । मालूम होता है कि इसी भावना का उद्रेक गुजरात विधान सभा के एक गैर-कांग्रेसी सदस्य के "डांगीसेना" की स्थापना के उद्घोष के रूप में हुआ । उन्होंने एक स्वायत्त आदिवासी राज्य की मांग भी की है । मैं इन सेनाओं तथा इस प्रकार के पर्वतीय राज्य का विरोध करते हुए भी इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार

को इस तरह की मांगों को जन्म देने वाली परिस्थितियां ही बदल देनी चाहिये ।

भाषण का अवसर प्रदान करने के लिये मैं सभापति महोदय का आभारी हूँ ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, before I go into details, I would like to say that, since the traditional financiers of the Congress have diverted a part of their funds to Swatantra, etc., they have fallen back on the social welfare racket, apart from the Cooperatives. This has become a channel for infiltration of foreign money, foreign vicious money, and it will prove one day that this foreign money will be poison for us. This money is being used for actions of subversion.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Which foreign money---Chinese or Russian ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I will come to that. I am quoting a recent case to show how the money earmarked for the welfare of the people has been diverted for political purposes. When an appeal was made for the North Bengal Relief Fund, a total of Rs. 37 lakhs came forth from the people. What did Mr. Dharm Vira, the Governor of West Bengal, do with that money ? He had transferred that money to his personal benevolent fund and he was the sole operator of that fund. He could give that money to anybody he had chosen to. What did he do with the money ? A sum of Rs. 1 lakh and 30 thousand was given to Shri P. C. Sen the former Congress Chief Minister just before the Elections under the pretext of relief work. Similary, another amount of Rs. 11,000 was given to Shrimati Renuka Ray, another Congress lady who had been running some sort of a relief organisation. There are a lot of complaints against the Paschim Bengal Samaj Seva Samiti of which the former Law Minister is the Chairman. I would like Mr. Menon to give a categorical reply if he has any information about this organisation in his records. Only the other day, a huge quantity of powder milk, which was marked as unfit for consumption, worth about a crore of rupees was handed over to that organisation. What has happened to that milk ? What has happened to the sale proceeds of the Milk powder ? We would like to have information from the Minister. In the name of social welfare, a racket is being run.

This Paschim Bengal Samaj Seva Samiti has also lending business. It has lent to *Basumati*, a paper, one lakh of rupees and also to another institution called the Metropolitan Credit Cooperation of which the same gentleman is the Chairman, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs, *Basumati* has been beating the Congress drum as its mouthpiece more than anybody else. There is another organisation known as the National Publicity Forum which claims to have raised funds to the tune of Rs. 7 lakhs. They wanted to stop the growth of Communism in this country. It is not a registered society. Neither it has any Bank Account. No money has been received through cheques. You can very well understand the position.

There is also a case against the District Congress Committee Secretary, Shri Hanswadhara, in connection with selling of powder milk worth a lakh of rupees. The police case is still pending. I would like to know when this man is going to be put behind the bars. I don't want to talk about Bharat Sewak Samaj here as everybody knows about it and what it has been doing. There are plenty of laws, but very little effect of the laws is felt. In Gujarat, electricity connection has been denied to a person just becasuse he is an Adivasi, just because he is coming from the backward class.

Sir, I will now go to the pronouncements of certain leaders. Much has been said about the Sankaracharya of Puri and I would treat him with the contempt that he deserves. I only want to know from the Government why is it that he has not been prosecuted so far and put behind the bars to safeguard the interests of the people who are already oppressed.

There is another gentleman—my hon. friends to my right may not like this referece to him, but they will forgive me—the RSS boss, Shri Golwalkar, who said in an interview to a Marathi, daily that *chaturvarna*, the caste system, was God's creation based on *poorva karma*, deeds in previous birth. These remarks created a controversy.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

I ask, why are these people given the freedom to spread such poison ? Yet we hear sermons from the Treasury Benches and we are expected to say good things about their budget and their activities.

As regards Harijan friends, I will show what has been done. Giving figures of scheduled caste employees, Shri Elayaperumal said that as against 12.5 per cent reservation, the Scheduled Castes got only 1.19 per cent (Class I posts), 2.1 per cent (Class II posts), 7.4 per cent (Class III) and 10.4 per cent (Class IV). This shows that all the talk about having the full quota of employment to the scheduled castes is bluff; they have been bluffing their way to catch the votes of the people for the last 20 years. In return for the votes, they have given nothing at all.

To keep the channel of finance for the Congress flowing to keep it alive, knowing that certain States will have to be written off the Congress books of account in 1972, they have taken a new step by converting the Social Welfare Board into a limited company. I have never heard of a thing like this. Imagine the judiciary or the customs department being converted into a public limited company. Can you imagine the lengths to which they have gone to preserve the throne for themselves ?

What are the facts ? This clearly impinges on the States' sphere of activity which the State Governments will not allow. The articles and memorandum of association clearly state that the character of the board will change. The State Boards will be advisory bodies. The executive powers will remain with the branch of the company centrally controlled. The total number of members of the advisory committee will be decided by the company and it may—not must—include nominees of the State Government. The word 'may' leaves it open for the company to exclude nominees of the State Government. The State Government will have its nominee as chairman; 50 per cent of the nomination for the State branch has been taken away. This is what they want to do to maintain the channel through which they could siphon money to keep their organisation alive when they are thrown out before long. So we demand that the Government amend things in consultation with the State Governments and stop this kind of mischief they have been doing.

The Untouchability (Offences) Act is a dead letter. I would like to have from the Minister a categorical statement giving the figures of the prosecutions they have launched so far against violation of the Act and the number of convictions secured.

The report of Shri Elayaperumal, a member of the Congress Party, a former MP and member of this House, is damning enough for Government have to say what they have done with that report and what has been done to atone for the past failures, mischiefs and misdeeds in this regard.

Then for doing good work for the backward classes , Harijans, tribals and adivasis, whom have they engaged ? White-collar Men ! Can they not have people from among these communities for doing this work ? No, they must have big brothers trying to do good to them !

The Harijans, the Tribals and the Backward Class people are mostly landless peasants.

14.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The landlords come from upper strata. Unless there is fair distribution of land among them, unless they are given land to till the land and earn their livelihood, you cannot really do them any good which will be of lasting value. Today the Congress Party is a party of jotedars and it will never have the courage to bring in land reform measures to give the Tribals and the Backward Classes their own land to earn their living. The social welfare work that has been done during the last three years is so magnificient that I want to give you some figures relating to West Bengal. I received these figures yesterday from the Parliament Library. During 1966-67, 2,550 males and 2,159 females committed suicide; that is a total of 4,709, During the next year, 1967-68, 2,770 males and 2,393 females committed suicide which totals upto 5,168. During 1968-69 the respective figures are : 2,915; 2,478; total 5,393.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): Have you got information as to the months of 1967-68 when these suicides took place in Bengal ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I tell you that these suicides were due to social reasons. If I were you, I would rather hang my head in shame, instead of interrupting like this. Unless this Government gives a fair deal to the tribals, Harijans, Adivasis and other Backward Classes and discourages those who are trying to vitiate that atmosphere and also bring in effective land reforms giving them land to till and earn their livelihood, there could be no lasting solution. That is never possible in my opinion by this Government which is run by jotedar Congress.

SHRI SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar) : The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been appointed under the Constitution and he has been invested with so many powers and responsibilities. He had regional offices in several parts of the country till 1967. He has been invested with some statutory functions which he has to discharge under our Constitution. He has to collect data, study and evaluate them and make an assessment of the whole thing and thus help both the State and the Central Governments. For that purpose, it was necessary he should be given the field organisation, namely regional offices in various parts of the country. In 1967, the whole organisation was reorganised and all the 17 regional offices had been abolished. The Department of Social Welfare had a Director of Backward Classes. He was elevated to the post of Director-General and the Deputy Directors and others were brought under him.

This is a very important thing, because the Commissioner is the champion of the rights and safeguards provided in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There seems to be a concerted attempt on the part of the Government to undermine these safeguards by taking away these regional offices under him. He was given the status of a head of department. Now, today, he has got only one office at Delhi and he is reduced to the position of a head clerk of an office. If this is the position, you can understand how serious this Government is to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Next coming to the Commissioner, I need not repeat what my friend Shri Thakur has already said. Here also there seems to be an attempt to bring a person who will perhaps be in support of the Government. Since 1950, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes held an important status. He could criticise the Governments, both at the Centre and the States, and I think nobody in this House—I have been here for the last 12 years—had at any time criticised the Commissioner for his opinions. But this time, they have brought in a Commissioner who is a retired officer. Even before he was appointed, my friend Shri Basumatari, who is the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, raised a point and said, here is a person who is a retired officer and who has criticised the provisions of the Constitution made for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He raised an objection here, but the Minister at that time did not answer it, because he had perhaps no facts before him. Such a person has been appointed as Commissioner, and the moment we came to know that, we approached the Government and told them that this is not proper for them to do. But in spite of that, they appointed him. But what happened afterwards ?

Last year, he submitted a paper to the National Integration Council, for the conference held at Srinagar. At that conference, and in that note, he has given out his mind. Perhaps I will not be able to quote him in full; but if I dont do that I may not be able to do justice to the subject. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must naturally feel happy if the people become politically conscious and culturally conscious. But this Commissioner says :

> "At the moment there is a rising political and cultural consciousness among them which is the result of the provisions laid down in our Constitution. They have begun to feel more deeply than ever before that they are less

[Shri Siddayya]

educated, less economically advanced, and in several instances, also less regarded with equality by some other sections of the population."

He says that this state of affairs has to be corrected. He is irritated by the advance of these people, and he suggested three remedies. Which are those remedies ? Educational, economic and administrative. In the field of education,—I am quoting him again :

"In our educational policy, with reference to the latter,"—that is, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—"there has been a growing tendency to promote higher education, that is, at the college and some professional levels."

He says all this education should be limited only to one or two per cent of the population, and then he goes on to say, why should these people ask for higher education ? He says :

"It has been the experience of the writer that the demand for education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is generally of a kind which will prepare them mainly for securing bureaucratic jobs. This has been the result of an official rule that a certain percentage is reserved for each of them by the Government (12½% in the case of the Scheduled Castes and 5% in the case of the Scheduled Tribes in new recruitments to official posts)."

This is the very thing that has been safeguarded under the Constitution, in article 335. He opposes this. We submitted a memorandum—several MPs of this House—referring to this matter, to the Prime Minister, but no action has been taken for the last nine months.

AN HON. MEMBER : He must be replaced.

AN HON. MEMBER : Dismissed; not replaced.

SHRI SIDDAYYA : There is another point. I want to prove this. Here is a gentleman who has no belief in the provisions of the Constitution.

He must work within the framework of the Constitution and safeguard the interests of the scheduled castes and tribes. But he contradicts the whole provisions when says :

"One of the complaints of leaders representing the scheduled communities has been that candidates belonging to these communities are not selected because the composition of the selection boards itself is not right.

15 hours.

They want representation of the scheduled castes on the selection boards. As a matter of fact, the Government has accepted the policy and they are giving representation to these communities on selection boards, but he is opposed to it. He says :

"We have indeed to build up a civil service and an administrative apparatus which is fair, firm and completely non-communal. And it should not matter even if all members of a particular branch of civil service happen to belong by accident to one single community"

He only wants that it should be non-communal and he does not care whether scheduled castes and tribes are represented or not. He says :

"If the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are becoming insistent today about the rights which have come to all through our Constitution, and if they suffer from a feeling of neglect, injustice or frustration when justice is not meted out to them fast enough"—

He does not want that Government should take steps at once, but he says :

"good social workers must be sent all over the country to teach them what their rights are, how to use constitutional remedies and the legal apparatus and lastly how to employ non-violent technique when violence is likely to break out through impatience."

This is the type of man who is being continued in this post. If the Government is not prepared to dispense with his services, if an agitation is necessary to make the Government do it, we are prepared to start such an agitation.

The Department of Social Welfare has completely neglected the welfare of Scheduled castes and tribes. There are very well—educated Scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes IAS officers working in other departments, but their is not a single officer belonging to scheduled Castes/Tribes in this department, particularly in Delhi, which is in the key position. Posts are created just to benefit Individual officers. One officer who could not be accommodated in any other department found a place in this Department of Social Welfare. A new post—Special Commissioner for Social Welfare—was created for him. The moment he managed to go to some other department, the post was abolished. This department has thus become the refugee of unwanted officers.

I have nothing to say against Mr Govinda Menon who is a very able man and sympathetic to scheduled castes and tribes. But so far as Shrimati Phulrenu Guha is concerned, many questions relating to scheduled castes and tribes are answered by her. Mostly the answers are vague, evasive, not to the point and sometimes portions of questions are left out completely unanswered, For instance, Unstarred Question No. 7746 dated 3-8-67 tabled by Mr. Ram Charan consisted of 5 parts. Only 4 parts were answered and the fifth—the crucial—part was left unanswered. It can be verified from the records.

Government is spending a lot of money for the removal of untouchability, but it is not realised that untouchability is only an offshoot of the caste system of Hindu society. Unless the caste system is abolished I am sure untouchability can never be abolished from this country. But what has been done to abolish caste system ? Even though they have delivered so many speeches to the effect that caste system should be removed, nothing has been done in this regard.

We have passed an Industrial Policy Resolution with a view to develop the country industrially. Similarly, we have passed a Scientific Policy Resolution to make scientific advancement in the country. In the same way, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a Social policy Resolution in which they must chalk out programmes as to how to tackle this problem of castes. Unless they do it, any amount of money spent on the removal of untouchability will be a waste. If the Government feel that they cannot deal with this problem, let them leave it to the public and social welfare organisations.

So long as the caste system continues in the country, we cannot build up democracy. I am amazed when some members say that democracy has come to stay in this country. I am firmly of the opinion that as long as the caste system continues in this country, democracy cannot be built up. Many of the evils which we are witnessing in this country are, directly or indirectly due to castes.

Many hon. Members have given their own comments about the statement of Sankaracharya wherein he has said that untouchability is one of the basic tenets of Hinduism and no law can prevent a Hindu from practising it. It is a challenge not only to our Constitution but to our entire country. The least that the government could have done was to prosecute him.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Sir, on a point of order. What have we got to do with mad men ? Mad men like Sankaracharya and Golwalkar should be sent to the lunatic asylum straightway. They are mad people.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको रोकिये, ऐसा लगता है कि ये पागल हो गये हैं··· **(व्यवधान)**···

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : हम इसको बिलकुल बरदास्त नहीं करेंगे, इनसे क्षमा मंगवाइये ··**(व्यवधान)**···

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वह इस तरह से पागल कह सकते हैं··· **(व्यवधान)**··· हम इस तरह से नहीं चलने देंगे ··**(व्यवधान)**··

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you all resume your seats ?

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU : Golwalkar is doing nothing except emitting communal poison.....(*Interruptions*)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्योतिर्मय बाबू और उनको कहना चाहता हूं···

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : हमारे लिये कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है···

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : ज्योतिमय बाबू तुम्हारे जैसे ** के लिये क्या कहूंगा····· (**व्यवधान**)···

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He is creating communal riots in this country perpetually and the Congress Government has been tolerating it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ** (**व्यवधान**) बिलकुल सही बात है ··· (**व्यवधान**)···

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : Sir the hon. Member has used a term about Shri Jyotirmoy Basu which should not have been used.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, on a point of order. I have been accused.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I am not prepared to hear any of you unless all of you resume your seats.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : He must withdraw it. He has called him **.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Irrespective of whatever exchanges take place, one may have one's own view but Shri Kachwai has called Shri Jyotirmoy Basu **. That is on record. He must whithdraw it; there is no question of an expunction. If he does not withdraw it, I will definitely raise a privilege motion. He must withdraw it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पहले मेरी बात भी तो सुनें। ··· (**व्यवधान**)···

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If one hon. Member calls another hon. Member like that how could it go on record.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मेरी सुनेंगे भी तो। मैं कैसे विदड्रा करूं ? मेरा कहना यह है कि नाहाटा जी ने जो शब्द उच्चारण किये हैं शंकराचार्य जी के बारे में ·· (**व्यवधान**)···

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as that is concerned, let him withdraw it.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इनसे तो कह रहे हैं कि शब्द वापिस लें लेकिन वे जो लगातार ** बोलते हैं उनसे भी तो कहिये विदड्रा करने के लिए। ··· (**व्यवधान**)···

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is only one way. If such epithets are used against each other, whether one is called the one or the other, they stand expunged.

SHRI UMANATH: I raised the point of order specifically asking him to withdraw it. Now you are ordering their expunction. That is not the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the heat of the moment he said something which should not have been said. I was persuading him to withdraw it and he was on the point of withdrawal.

SHRI UMANATH: He has not withdrawn it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that such epithets should not be used against any Member.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मेरी बात भी तो सुनिये। मैं बिना अपनी बात कहे कैसे विदड्रा करलूं ?

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair, *vide* Col....260

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You first withdraw and then argue; otherwise, no argument.

SHRI UMANATH: There is no question of an explanation. If it is unparliamentary, it is unparliamentary. There is no question of explaining an unparliamentary thing. I can understand a word which is not unparliamentary which could be explained. But to call someone ** and then explain, nothing doing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What he has said has nothing to do with Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. He has used the word not as a reply, in fact, to him. He should withdraw that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो शब्द कहे हैं वह भी तो सुनेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must withdraw and withdraw it unconditionally.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने यह बात क्यों कही ?...(**व्यवधान**)...वे विदड़ा करेंगे तो मैं भी करुंगा, अगर वे नहीं करेंगे तो मैं भी विदड़ा करने वाला नहीं हूं।...(**व्यवधान**)... पहले वे वापिस लें, फिर मैं विदड़ा कर लूंगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has nothing to do with it. I will listen to Shri Tyagi about what another hon. Member has said. But so far as this word is concerned, you must withdraw it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU; It was aimed at me.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप मेरी बात भी तो सुनेंगे कि मैं ने क्या कहा है ? मैं ने जो कुछ कहा है वह उनके कहने के बाद में कहा है। पहले वे विदड़ा करलें तो मैं भी विदड़ा कर लूंगा।..(**व्यवधान**)...जब नाहाटा जी कह रहे थे तो बीच में ये बोले और तब मैं ने भी कहा।..(**व्यवधान**)..जब इन्होंने कहा ** तो मैं ने कहा ** ...(**व्यवधान**). ये पहले विदड़ा कर लें तो मैं भी विदड़ा कर लूंगा।...(**व्यवधान**)...मैं तो उनका विरोध कर रहा था, बीच में ये इस प्रकार से क्यों बोले ? इन्होंने कहा गोलवाल्कर जी झगड़ा करवाते हैं, ** तो मैंने भी कहा ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I said that Golwalkar is a person propagating communal riots and untouchability.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has unnecessarily sparked off a controversy by using an expression which I have expunged from the records.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : May I repeat what I said ?

SHRI UMANATH: The main issue was raised from that side and then they were shouting back. What he was saying had nothing to do with the word **. He was making his own political issue. Then, Mr. Kachwai called him as **, ** and all those things. That is on record. What he tried to explain was the other point. Let him first withdraw it and then explain it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him withdraw and then I proceed with the debate. (*Interruptions*) I think, goodsense is not going to prevail. Whatever expression he has used will not go on record.

SHRI UMANATH: If he is not withdrawing, then I have got a right to move a motion of breach of privilege against him for having called a Member here as ** and as **. If you expunge that word, I have nothing on record to bring a breach of privilege motion against him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not going to reconsider my decision, on this.

SHRI UMANATH: It is not a question of reconsideration at all. You cannot suppress my right. My point is this. The word went on record and, on the basis of the record, I raised a point of order and, on the basis of my point of order, you

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair, *vide col*...260.

[Shri Umanath]

directed him to withdraw the word. Now, after all these things, you cannot say that the word should be expunged. On the basis of the record, I raise a point of order and, on the basis of my point of order, you direct him to withdraw the word and he refuses—leave it to himself. It is my right to move a breach of privilege motion against him on the basis of the record...

AN HON. MEMBER: The Chair has already given the ruling.

SHRI UMANATH: It is not a question of ruling at all. It is a question of my right as a Member. You cannot suppress my right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know the procedure. When you raised a point of order...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I am replying to his point of order. You know the procedure better. Please resume your seat. Mr. Umanath raised a point of order when he used a certain expression. I requested the hon. Member to withdraw that. He pleaded with me. We have interrupted the proceedings for 10 minutes. I thought, to proceed with the debate, the best course was not to put these expressions on record. So far as my order of not putting these expressions on record goes, it stands. It will not change. There is no point of order on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will you allow us to call them ** and ** ? I call them ** and ** . (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When we owe an allegience to the Constitution, it is nobody's privilege to call any Member like that. It does not, in any way, add to the dignity of the House. I pleaded with him. It is entirely wrong on his part to say that. It does not add to the culture which he is supposed to represent in this House. It is absolutely wrong.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा मुझे एक बात कहनी है। यहां पर झगड़ा यह रहा है कि इन्होंने कहा और फिर हमने कहा। मैं आपके जरिए से इनसे प्रार्थना करुंगा कि इन्होंने जो शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया वह गलत था और फिर इन्होंने एक गलती और की कि उसको विदड्रा नहीं कर रहे हैं। ये उसको विदड्रा करलें। मैं उनसे भी कहूंगा कि वह भी विदड्रा कर लें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पहले वे विदड्रा करलें फिर मैं भी विदड्रा कर लूंगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...मैं विदड्रा करता हूं लेकिन वे भी विदड्रा करलें।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As Mr. Joshi has suggested, let him withdraw it. Mr. Ram Avtar Shastri may also withdraw it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने क्या कहा है ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I have no objection to withdrawing if I have said anything... (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever words you have used.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: What actually I have said, I should know.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): He has not got the courage to tell the truth. (**व्यवधान**)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अगर ये विदड्रा नहीं करते, तो मैं भी विदड्रा नहीं करता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There should be no condition for withdrawing. That is not good. Mr. Joshi has already appealed—I would also appeal—that both of them withdraw. What he said, I could not hear.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मेरा कहना यह है कि हम आप की तरफ देख रहे थे और पीछे से

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair—*vide col*...260.

दोनों में से किसी ने जरूर कहा है "तुम ** हो"।

श्री सूरज भान : शास्त्री जी ने कहा है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I have no objection to withdrawing anything. I have not said anything like that. Still I withdraw.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, you should also withdraw.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I cannot speak unless you sit down.

SHRI UMANATH: He wants to respect the Chair.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the heat of the moment I told them that they are ** etc. But, after investigation, I have found that they are not.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन के वायु-मंडल को बिगाड़ना नहीं चाहता, परन्तु मैं यह अवश्य चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में माननीय सदस्य बाहर के प्रतिष्ठित नेता के बारे में···

श्री शम्भू नाथ (सैदपुर) : वे गुरु हैं नेता नहीं।

श्री ओम प्रकाशी त्यागी : शंकराचार्यजी के बारे में उन्होंने उनको पागल, लूनेटिक कहते हुए गुरु गोलवालकर जी को उनके साथ जोड़ा, ऐसी बात हमारे सामने आई। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल उनके, अपनी पार्टी और अपनी सभ्यता के सर्वदा विपरीत बात है और इसमें यह हों, कोई भी हो, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री गोलवालकर जी के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की बात को कहना, यह जान बूझकर एक षड-यन्त्र है। अभी श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने गुरुजी के वाक्य को पढ़कर सुनाया, इसलिए मैं मौन रहा। उसमें कोई जन्मगत जातिवाद का प्रश्न नहीं आया, इस बात को सभी मानेंगे, परन्तु जो शब्द उन्होंने लूनेटिक कहे, जब तक वे वापस नहीं लेंगे तब तक हम सभा चलने नहीं देंगे : सीधी सी बात है, हम चलने नहीं देंगे। आप इनसे वे शब्द वापस लिवाइए। जो शब्द उन्होंने कहे वे शब्द वापस लें।

श्री शिव नारायण : आन ए प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर। इनको आपने एलाऊ कर दिया, जरा हमारी भी सुनिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me dispose of one point of order.

श्री शिव नारायण : वे लोग एक दूसरे को कह रहे हैं और वापस नहीं ले रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Siddiah was arguing that Puri Shankaracharya should be prosecuted forthwith and he was within his rights absolutely. Let us remember one thing. However high he may be in a particular religion or in pulpit, whatever it is, if he were to touch the feelings of a section of the society, there is bound to be reaction. Therefore, Shri Siddiah was perfectly within his rights.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सारा देश हरिजनों के साथ है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Nahata went a step further. It shows, in this House one point should be remembered that heat is generated whenever a question of certain religious sanctity given to the caste is raised, because there are number of representatives here. As he has argued just now, whatever you say, so long as custom permits, we have no other go, but we have to struggle for it. If he were to say instead of prosecution—of course, as a Member of Parliament he had a legal remedy and he suggested that legal remedy—put him in detention, that would have been a different thing. He need not have drawn Guruji. Just now nothing was reported so far as Guruji is concerned. I would like to ask Mr. Nahata with all his feelings about these people who are held in high esteem in certain quarters, not to bring in individuals.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : They are not individvals. They are leaders.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair, *vide*.···Col. 260

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मेरा शंकराचार्य के बारे में प्वाइन्ट नहीं है। आर० एस० एस० के अध्यक्ष, श्री गोलवालकर जी के सम्बन्ध में है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इन्होंने श्री शंकराचार्य के लिए ही नहीं, इन्होंने गोलवालकर, आर० एस० एस० के अध्यक्ष के लिए कहा है।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: The demand for the prosecution of Puri Shankaracharya has been voiced from various quarters in this House. But at present there is no law taking cognisance of incitement to or preaching of untouchability. I have also read in the morning newspapers that the untouchability law may be amended so that such activities may be covered. No sane person today in this country...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That I have explained.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: As for Guru Golwalkar I am confident that he is a champion of so-called Caste Hinduism which so long as it persists will also lead to the continuance of untouchability. I can produce speeches delivered by Guru Golwalkar in which he has preached caste system. He has supported caste system.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must remember one thing. When this question was raised, the leader of Jana Sangh made a forthright statement on it and he condemened it. But now a certain section of the group holds him in reverence. Why unnecessarily disturb that ? Whatever be his views, they are not before us just now. No referenee was made to it by Mr Siddiah. The best thing is to avoid it. I will resquest you that so far as Guruji is concerned, avoid it. That is enough.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : उपाध्याय महोदय, मेरी आपसे विनती यह है कि कोई सेक्शन का एक आदमी पूज्य हो और वह कोई बुरी बात समाज में कहे तो उसका नाम पार्लियामेंट में न लिया जाए, तो यह किस आधार पर आप कहते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not said that. Their views are not before the House just now. Why refer to that ?

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि खुल्लमखुल्ला वे पब्लिक में स्पीच करते हैं। आपको चाहिये तो मैं उनकी स्पीच आपके पास लाकर दे देता हूँ।... (**व्यवधान**)। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि आप हमारे अधिकार को इस रीति से बांधें नही।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jadav, you may please resume your seat. You have not followed and you have not understood what I have said. I have already said this. No man, however high or mighty he may be, can try to disturb the susceptibilities of certain sections of this House. If he does that, his name is bound to occur here and he is likely to be criticised and he does not enjoy that immunity from criticism. I have already made that very clear. Where is the point now ? About Mr Nahata, I asked him only one thing. The name of Guruji was mentioned. There is a Section or group of this House who consider and hold him in utmost reverence. If one were to say caste system is immutable, it is sanctioned by religion and all that, somewhere, in that connection one could have brought in, but just now, at least as far as I am concerned, nothing is before me. Therefore, please exclude that part. Other things may be said.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उपाध्याक्ष महोदय, एक बात मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I bow down to your ruling. But, I must know which party here is connected. Is Mr. Golwalkar a member of any political party represented in this House ? Then, Sir, how do I know that a reference to him injures the susceptibilities of any section here ? (*Interruption*)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक शंकराचार्य का सवाल है, देश में 40 करोड़ लोगों के जजबात को उन्होंने ठेस पहुंचाई है। उनके खिलाफ़ ऐक्शन होना चाहिए। लेकिन जहाँ तक गुरु गोलवालकर का सवाल है, हरिजनों और दूसरी जातियों के आदमियों को मैंने खाना खाते देखा है। आज मैं यह बात साफ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं खुद गवाह हूँ। मैंने अपने हलके

के हरिजन को उस कैम्प में देखा था, जब मुझे उस कैम्प में ले जाया गया। न तो आर० एस० एस० से मेरी कोई हमदर्दी है, न मैं उनका साथी हूं, न उनसे घबराने का सवाल है। मैं एक सोशलिस्ट हूं और रहूंगा । जो बात मैंने देखी वह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता। गोलवलकर के विरुद्ध जो कहा गया है, वह गलत है। दूसरों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन होना चाहिए । ये मुल्क के खिलाफ हैं और धर्म के खिलाफ हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उन पर जो ऐक्शन लिया जा सकता है, उसे लिया जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever views Mr. Golwalkar has expressed, his ideology, RSS ideology, and all that, has nothing to do, it has no reference directly to the caste. Therefore, because he is not a Member of the House..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Are you curtailing or restricting the freedom of speech allowed here ? Are you denying the freedom of speech of Members ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not doing it. There is no Question of restricting the freedom of speech of Members or of this House. On the contrary, I give full freedom. But, one thing must be remembered, that freedom should be exercised with caution, because we are in a privileged position and a protected position. That is all.

श्री शिव नारायण : आर० एस० एस० के लीडर हैं, गोलवलकर (**व्यवधान**)···।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : If I am to exclude the name of Golwalkar on the ground —as you mentioned—that it hurts the susceptibility of a section of this House, then I should know which is that section of the House whose susceptibility is hurt or which is that Party ? Is Golwalkar concerned with any political Party Here ?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जनसंघ, जनसंघ, जनसंघ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम बैठे हैं आपके सामने।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Is Golwalkar an office-bearer of the Jan Sangh Party ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी कुछ कहने दीजिए, मेरा प्वायंट आफ़ आर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am going to permit you..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : May I quote a quotation of Golwalkar (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know whether he is officially a member of any Party. I do not know that. But if any reference to him offends the feelings of a section, then please avoid that... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : He has a right to quote. Are you killing our right to speak in this House ?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : On a Point of Order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is a Point of Order.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : It is not a question of hurting religious susceptibility or any such thing. (*Interruptions*)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस दृष्टि से नहीं देख रहा हूं। यहां जानबूझकर किसी व्यक्ति के विचारों का गलत प्रदर्शन हो रहा है। ··· (**व्यवधान**)। किसी भाषा में किस ढंग से उन्होंने अपने विचार रखे हों, यह दूसरी बात है।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You are killing our right in this House.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOHI : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि यह हिन्दू सोसायटी है। यह हमारा घर का झगड़ा है, हमारा घरेलू मामला है। जानबूझकर उसका नाम लाना अच्छी बात नहीं है। You have to accept us as Hindus. It is we people who have to fight with because we are Part and parcel

[Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi]

of the Hindu society. You are all following a path of escapism and you are not Hindus... (*Interruptions*) जानबूझकर उनके विचारों को यहाँ लाना गलत बात है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पार्लियामेंट्री भाषा नहीं है। ... (**व्यवधान**)।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have ruled it out. Mr. Kachwai, will you please resume your seat ?

SHRI VASUDEVA NAIR (Peermade) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when you said that Shri Nahata should not bring in the name of Guru Golwalkar, actually some of us were worried because, there was a real occasion for referring to that name in this very House a few days back when some question was raised during Question Hour regarding the activity of the R. S. S. I put a question to the Home Minister whether his attention was drawn to the recent statement made by Guru Golwalkar in Ernakulam and many other places upholding *Chaturvarna* and whether his attention was also drawn to the demonstration held by harijans in a place near Nagpur when the Home Minister came out saying that he knew all about these things and that he condemned that statement and said that it was unfortunate that Guru Golwalkar was going about and making such a statement.

So, the Home Minister himself had to come out on the floor of this Parliament against that statement made by Guru Golwalkar who may be respected by quite a few sections of people in this country. When he himself made that statement, you cannot expect the Members like Shri Nahata to refrain from referring to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Nair, you have not followed. Please excuse me. He has used the word 'lunatic'. The objection was rasied when he called him 'lunatic' if I have understood him correctly.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो आदमी छुआछूत का समर्थन करता है और उसका प्रचार करता है वह लियुनैटिक है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Nair, the controversy started with this when he read the statement of Guru Golwalkar. I have no objection to his reading that—it is bound to come here if a statement is quoted here. He has condemned the statement of Golwalkar. But when he is called 'lunatic' it is not good.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I now rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him first conclude.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The hon. Member, Shri Joshi wanted me to withdraw the reference made to him because that hurts the feelings of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please refer to that statement.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : A question was put to Shri Golwalkar and this is what he said :

चातुवर्ण ही ईश्वरी योजना

प्रश्न :—पण चातुवर्ण ही रूढ़ी आहे की धर्म आहे ?

श्री गुरूजी :—तो रूढ़ी नसून तो धर्मच आहे. श्रुतीस्मृती ईश्वरनिर्मित आहे व त्यात सांगितलेली चातुवर्ण व्यवस्था हीही ईश्वर निर्मित आहे. किबहुना तो ईश्वरनिर्मित असल्यामनेच त्याची जरी मोडतोड झाली तरी आम्ही काळजी करीत नाही कारण मानवाने मोडतोड आज केली तरी जी ईश्वरनिर्मित योजना आहे तो पुनः प्रस्थापित होणारच.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : I now rise on a point of order. I think he has not understood the Marathi language be cause that term **चातुर्वर्ण** is a scientific system of a social order. It reads '**होणारच**' and not '**करणारच**'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you please resume your seat ?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : I have not finished what I wanted to say. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Guru Golwalkar said in that statement that it was God-ordained.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : When a question was asked as to what the term '*Chaturvarna*' means in a scientific way, he said that. Otherwise, who should bother about it. But this had nothing to do with untouchability.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, let us put an end to this. Mr. Nahata, if you had read out this interview and argued, I would have had no objection. But, before that, you used the word 'lunatic'. That part was the most offensive to a section of this House. That word you withdraw.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : If I have to withdraw that word, it will hurt the susceptibilities of all the citizens of this country; more than the Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, it will hurt the feelings of other Members.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Unless we observe some dignity and decorum in this House, I don't know what will happen. We are also capable of using any such words. The English dictionary is not lacking in that. But, we have to maintain some dignity and decorum. If we allow this, where will we go ?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Sir, a point of order has been raised and you have to give your decision only on that point of order. You have to decide whether it is a point of order or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Acharyaji, I have already ruled that, if a section of the House feels offended, if the feeling of a section of this House is offended by the use of such a word, that should be withdrawn. I requested Shri Nahata to withdraw the word 'lunatic' which he used. That is my decision. The word 'lunatic' used in connection with the Guruji must be withdrawn. I entirely share your feelings.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Karpatraji and the Sankaracharya of Puri are mad people.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Since you have given the ruling, instead of allowing all the hon. Member to enter into arguments, the ruling of the Chair must be made to prevail. You have given the ruling already to the effect that the hon. Member, has to withdraw the expression he has used. You have to clarify this to the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : शंकराचार्य और गुरु गोलवलकर दोनों पागल हैं ऐसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था और यह रिमार्क उन्हें विदड्रा करना चाहिए। अगर यह विदड्रा नहीं होगा तो हाउस नहीं चलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have already wasted 40 minutes on this. Mr. Nahata, are you going to withdraw that word or are you going to challenge my ruling? I have said that any word which gives offence to a section of this House should be avoided. I requested you to withdraw the word 'lunatic' which you used.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Point of Order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please resume your seat. I have given the ruling that this word must be withdrawn. I want Mr. Nahata to withdraw this word.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Before I withdraw that word, I must be allowed to explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No explanation is needed.

No more explanation now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No withdrawal (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : He has to withdraw it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक मिनट कार्रवाई नहीं चलेगी अगर वह विदड्रा नहीं करेंगे।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Has he withdrawn it ?

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : Words have unnecessarily been used.

Now that you have given your ruling, they have to be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he does not withdraw, I will have to take the next step. There must be some order in the House (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Please control the House first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You control yourself.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : A hundred years ago there was a scientist known as Bruns. He said the earth moves. The Christian inquisitionists asked him to recant. He withdrew it; still the earth moves. I withdrawn it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has withdrawn it.

श्री शम्भू नाथ : On a point of order. मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। जिसे किसी आधार पर वह उन को गुरुजी कहते हैं, मेरे पास भी आधार है और मैं उनको ल्युनैटिक कहता हूं।

श्री शिव नारायण : इस हाउस के अन्दर कई दफे प्रधानमंत्री को अपशब्द कहा गया है।

15.53 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. members will resume their seats.

Shri Shambhu Nath wanted to raise a point of order.

श्री शम्भू नाथ : श्री नहाटा ने...

MR. SPEAKER : That is over now. Do not take it up. We have already wasted more than 30 minutes on this. Let us not raise any point of order. Shri Siddiah will continue his speech.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : On a point of order. I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order now.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मान लीजिये कि कोई इस देश में ऐसा विचार प्रकट करता है जो देश के लिए घातक हो और उसके विरुद्ध विचार रखने वाला अगर इस सदन में उसके नाम को उद्धृत करे, जिस से किसी सेक्शन को फील होता हो, तो यह कहां तक सही है कि इस कारण को लेकर उसके बोलने पर बन्दिश लगाई जाये ? इस सदन में कई बार प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के लिये अपमानजनक शब्द कहे गये और मैंने उन पर आब्जेक्शन किया तब आपने कहा कि डिक्शनरी में जो अनपार्लियामैंट्री शब्द हैं उनमें वह नहीं है। अभी आपके पहले यहां पर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि चूंकि सदन के किसी सेक्शन को फील होता है इस लिये शब्द वापिस लिये जायें मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनका यह कहना कहां तक सही है। आप स्पीकर हैं, आप कृपा करके इस बारे में हमारा मार्गदर्शन करें ताकि हम लोगों को बोलने में सहूलियत हो।

MR. SPEAKER : That is closed now. After all the Deputy Speaker has given a ruling. When he is in the Chair, he gives raling and that is a ruling.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : On a point of order. The point is whether under the Rules of Procedure, a defamatory word or expression such as a lunatic or a mad man is not unparliamentary. It may be used by a particular person who feels very strongly about a particular matter. In that context would it be right for the Chair to bring this word within the ambit of unparliamentary expressions ?

Hereafter anybody who is using the word lunatic will be asked to withdraw it and it will not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : If everyone of you get up like this on the same point, only

the proceedings will be delayed. He raised the same point; you have also raised it. It is not a question of my giving a ruling. A gentleman who was occupying the Chair had given a ruling. Am I an appellate authority on this matter ? The question is not whether it is unparliamentary or not. I am not going into the merits of it. Some body used a certain expression against the Prime Minister two or three days back. The question was not whether it was unparliamentary. I said that it was not proper and fair; it was not a decent language and I got it expunged on that day. My friends there ought to have been angry. When we use strong words, we must be careful. While the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair he has done the same thing. Let us forget about it now. It is 4.o' clock. Mr. Siddayya may continue his speech afterwards.

16 hrs.

DISCUSSIONS *Re* : DEFENCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON FIRING ON GUN AND SHELL FACTORY EMPLOYEES AND HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON STRIKE IN WEST BENGAL

AN HON. MEMBER : On a point of order. When Mr. Kachwai tried...

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone to the next item. It is now 4 o' clock. Before we begin the discussion about West Bengal, may I appeal to all hon. Members on both sides of the House to kindly listen to me.

There is rather a reason for excitement. but I would request the Members to be calm. Let us hear the speeches on both sides, on both the issues. Let us not get excited and begin shouting at each other. After all, Parliament is a forum where you will have to hear whear whether you like it or not.

The time is also limited. But the beginners—both of them—will have 20 minutes each. After that, each party will gets its due time. One party gets eight minutes; Swatantra, six minutes; Communist (Marxist), four minutes; SSP, four minutes; Unattached 10 minutes. The Congress gets about 37 minutes. This is the time. The Minister also must get some time. The 37 minutes exclude the Ministers time. One or two minutes or even five minutes may be exceeded; I can understand that. But if hon. Members go on exceeding the time, that may not be correct, and I do not like to ring the bell. It is not good.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Home Minister is not here.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is coming.

MR. SPEAKER : So, do not put me to an embarrassing position of ringing the bell. I am sure senior Members are going to participate in the debate today. Do not put me in an embarrassing position of ringing the bell. We should go ahead While an hon. Member makes a speech or an hon. Minister makes a speech, please do not go on interrupting and shouting. It would not help us to have a decent debate here. Mr Banerjee, you are not speaking, I think.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I just want to make a statement. Unless I move—

MR. SPEAKER: There is no motion or anything here. If you are surrendering your time and your chance of speaking on this—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have given you in writing also. Since I have already expressed the resentment of the people against the firing at Cossipore and have expressed myself on the rather mischievous statement of the Home Minister, I would request you to give my time to my leader, Shri Dange.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Dange.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central-South): Sir, I do not want to take too much time of the House on this subject. But it is a very serious happening that Home Minister should make a statement on a subject whose importance at that time was not so magnified in the people's minds. So, first, I would request you and the House to consider what the position was.

There is a factory under the Central Government. Certain people are not reinstated in spite of the Home Ministry's directive that the victimised people of the 19th September strike should be reinstated on certain conditions. There was an agitation outside the gate of the factory. A little

[Shri S. A. Dange]

delay might have taken place; we do not know. And when the people wanted to enter, there was a whole posse of armed people, those soldiers who are in civilian employment, who prevented the people from coming in under the orders of the person in charge. This gentleman, Mr. Chakravarti, gets agitated, because the workers demand an entry and immediately orders firing. This is the simple matter that any body could have dealt with in a very calm and proper manner.

But the firing was of a kind in which five people were killed on the spot. Now, do you expect the people to feel strongly about it or not in Bengal ? Do you expect the workers and the people in general to feel strongly about it or not ? They were bound to feel about it and therefore in order to let expression to their strong feeling, the trade union organisations called for a bandh.

AN HON. MEMBER: Wonderful.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: Yes; Wonderful. They called for a bandh in order to protest against the firing and the killing of five workers in that firing. Now, this bandh is resented by the Home Minister. As such I think he had not much ground to protest against the bandh, because his words, most probably written by his most intelligent Home Secretary, Mr. L. P. Singh are these: "Such disproportionate and harmful methods of protest have to be eschewed." Will you please define for us how much proportion of protest should be there in relation to the corpses, in relation to the men killed ?

If one man is killed, one hour's strike; if two men are killed, two hours' strike; if five men are killed, five hours' strike; if 24 people are killed, complete bandh. If that is the ratio, let us have it. Let all the parties sit down and decide about the proportion of protest. When 59 workers were killed in Bombay city, unfortunately no bandh was called by the people concerned. Did Mr. Chavan make this statement really in honesty, to find a way out for the deadlock developing in Centre-State relations ? Is he really faithful to his own principles as Home Minister of the Central Government, who should deal with all the States equitably ? Would he deal with the Telengana problem in the same way where property belonging to the Centre and State were damaged and trains were burnt ? Did he deal with the problem in the same way when Rs. 24 crores worth property was damaged and trains were burnt in Bombay due to the Shiv Sena activities ? At that time Mr. Chavan was not found making a statement that the Chief Minister and Home Minister of Maharashtra had made a mistake and therefore, they should be pulled up ? Why did he not lecture to the Chief Minister in Bombay ? Because, he belongs to the Congress party.

My statement here is that the statement of the Home Minister was made, not because there was any interruption in the economic life, "as he says but because he is out to destroy the UF Ministry, in which communists certainly have a majority. He is fighting a political battle. The quotations of articles of the Constitution like 256 and 257 are merely a screen to hide his real ambitions of displacing this ministry which he does not like. If that is so, it means he is declaring a political war against the UF Ministry. If that is the viewpoint of the whole Government and of the Congress Party, we should like to know it, so that we can behave accordingly.

He says the economic life was stopped. For whom ? Why did he not state in his statement, in fairness to the Bengal Government, that they had ordered the hospitals and such essential services shall not be closed ? It does not find mention in his statement anywhere that the Bengal Government had ordered that the Air India International traffic through Calcutta will be carried through and there will be no interruption in it. If Air India overflew Calcutta, that is not the fault of Mr. Jyoti Basu. They might have done it for their own convenience. In fairness to the UF Government, Mr. Chavan should have mentioned that it was specifically ordered that essential services like hospitals, water supply etc. will be maintained.

Now come the railways with which he is so much worried. Railways were stopped in Andhra. Railways were stopped in Bombay. They were stopped when there was trouble in Assam. The trains were stopped when Dr. B. C. Roy was the Chief Minister of West Bengal. Mr. Chavan was not here fortunately as Home Minister at that time.

Trains have been stopped on so many occasions, but no Home Minister took such an attitude. Why did he take such an attitude now ? The answer is plain, that he does not want the UF Ministry to continue and he wants to create a deadlock. He advises the Defence Minister to order a judicial enquiry. Mr. Chavan generally resists any demand for a judicial enquiry. But this time, within 24 hours, it has been announced that there will be a judical enquiry. I am not sorry that he announced it. I only wish he is quick enough in other cases also, where he is not. If he had consulted the State Government and said, "We are appointing a committee. We two together shall conduct it", nothing wrong would have happened. Now, we have a judicial enquiry and there are the court cases. Then the officers and police are being prosecuted. Which survives which ? Or, do they run parallel ?

Whose law cuts against whom—the judicial inquiry or the court proceedings ? In fact, the court proceeding should have precedence, because they are established courts whereas the other is merely an inquiry. In that conflict what is the solution ? Another statement in the House Says that the Ministry be dismissed ? What are they driving at ? They want to have a conflict with the whole State which is solidly behind the United Front Ministry, What do you want—an undeclared civil war or what ? We should like to know that. You have arms; they do not have arms. Therefore, I should like to know whether he is running the Home Ministry in accordance with the Constitution.

If he wants to make a case that Shri Jyoti Basu, as Home Minister, being a Communist, is essentially interested in creating disorder and especially stopping trains, I will tell you that Shri Jyoti Basu has no such ambitions; nor is he of that type (*laughter*). You are laughing too early. Because, on the same railway line one MP here, who is a railway leader, was going to carry out a demonstration because the victimised people were not reinstated and there, was going to be a gherao there and all that Now, if Shri Jotri Basu were interested only in stopping trains because they belong to the Central Government and because, as Home Minister, he is concerned with it, then he would have allowed the whole thing to proceed in the way it was proceeding. But he did not do that. On the other hand, there was flash message from the Joint Secretary, Home Department, to the police wherein he says "the matter is being discussed; interference with the running of the trains will, therefore, be unwarranted and should be prevented; necessary police arrangements may kindly be made for this purpose". This is the flash message from the State Home Ministry to the Deputy Commissioner of Purulea when a grievance demonstration was going to take place. So, you cannot say that inherently Shri Jyoti Basu, by his own character, is so made that he would not deploy police for protection of railways, he will not prevent any obstruction or anything of the kind and, therefore, *ipso facto* the nature of the man and his party is such that everything will be done to stop the railways. Here is the order passed on Shri J. M. Biswas, the Leader of the Union, by the Home Minister who next day said that if the bandh is called for then "I cannot give protection to the railways".

One day prior to that he was prepared to give police protection. You will ask: why this contradiction, why next day he is not prepared to give police protection. The position is that he does not refuse police protection. But when the *bandh* takes place on all-Bengal scale, then simply sending ten policemen is not going to help. It may be in the tradition of the Central Home Minister that whenever the people call for a *bandh* the police must be sent, force must be used and firing must be ordered. But Shri Jyoti Basu does not believe in such a policy. So, on the 9th he tells them: I will send the police; do not have the demonstration; I will look into the matter; let the demonstration be stopped. On the next day he says: there is a *bandh;* please stop the railway trains from entering the State because no protection is possible. These are two sides of Jyoti Basu and you cannot make a general proposition that the West Bengal Government was determined to stop communications going through, the State. It was done because they did not want more firing, more damage and they wanted a peaceful *bandh*. Shri Chavan will have to admit that the *bandh* was a peaceful one.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Kanchrapara ?

SHRI S. A. DANGE: About Kanchrapara you do not know anything. Now, why is this being done ? The key is here. Shri Chavan, assisted by his most eminent Shri L. P. Singh, is a lobby of the Birlas... (*Interruptions*) Wait; let me complete it. The Birlas had given the signal on the 16th March, 1969. At the annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held in Delhi, which was addressed by the Prime Minister, Shri G. M. Modi the President laid down the line when he said:

> "I would be failing in my duty if I do not express the anxiety which industry and trade feel in West Bengal. The memory of the days of the Left United Front are still fresh in our mind. They made a mockery of our democratic institutions and traditions".

Shri Chavan is quoting from Shri Modi's speech which was written by the Birla lobby and delivered on 16th March, and he only trotted out articles 256 and 257 which perhaps Shri Modi did not know of.

So, the line was liad down on 16th March. Then, what happened ? It is very interesting. Shri Chavan has not noted it; may be, Shri L. P. Singh is ignorant about it. Then the industrialists from Bengal, of a smaller order, protested. They said, "You made this speech; we will be in trouble; we are discussing things; the United Front Ministry is not so bad as you think; therefore, this speech will harm our discussions and peaceful settlement." Then the FICCI Chairman repented a bit which, of course, is not in line with Shri Chavan who never suffers from any repentance, whether it be in Maharashtra in the Samiti, here or inside the Working Committee—I do not know. Then next day Shri Modi made a correction. The report says :-

> "Mr. Modi has modified his reference in his presidential address yesterday to the apprehension entertained by industrialists from that State".

Therefore a correction was issued which is exactly contrary to what he said before. It says :—

> "I am happy to know"—

Suddenly next day he was very happy; maybe, you will also be happy tomorrow, following Shri Modi :—

> "I am happy to know that the United Front Government and representatives of Chamber of Commerce and associations in West Bengal are engaged in a hopeful dialogue and I am sure this will help in solving the many problems facing the State.

Shri Chavan, will you please learn from Shri Modi, amend this statement and say, "I am happy to know that the *bundh* was a very peaceful one, that I was misguided by my informants", by that gentleman officer who is rotten, I know, though a son of a very worthy father, "and, therefore, I am very happy now to amend my statement and say that amicable relations will prevail between West Bengal and the Central Government" ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : They gave him Padma Bhushan last year.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Take the leadership properly. You are taking half the leadership from the Birlas, but the Birlas themselves are wise men about their investments; they have amended it and Shri Modi fell in line with them.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Now you are happy to have compliments from the Birlas. I am very glad to know that.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : He will, I hope, take the advice and stop his war against the West Bengal Government. This is the point really which I wanted to make.

He says here that he is very much worried that the whole administrative structure envisaged in the Constitution would be seriously undermined if the State Government did not take action under the law to prevent any obstruction in the functioning of the Central Government agencies and so on and so forth. If he is worried about the Constitution, may I know why he is not worried about the simple problem, that he, his Government and his party for the last

20 years have succeeded in violating the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution, that is article 39 (a), (b) and (c) ? Why is he not worried about that ? They embrace the life of the people. Adequate living (39 (a) and no concentration of property and power (39 (b) and (c)) are violated by 100 or 102 houses, who were speaking through Shri Modi. He is not worried about that part of the Constitution being completely violated, demolished and finished to the detriment of millions of people in this country. When a dastardly officer orders a firing because the people want reinstatement and when there is a peaceful *bundh*, he wants to come to the House and say that everything is collapsing, the whole democracy is collapsing and he must act. Such a home minister should be dismissed by the Prime Minister. A Home Minister, who cows down to the dictates of the financial houses, who takes delight in violating the Directive Principles of the Constitution which deal with the life of the people, who wants to bring about clashes between the United Front ministry and the Central Government, who shuts his eyes when there is burning of the railway trains in Bombay because his friend is the Chief Minister there—such a home minister who is partial, who is a casteist and who is linguistic-minded only when it comes to Maharashtra and also who is politically inspired in a partisan way, should not hold a portfolio in this Government. Therefore if the Prime Minister is at all interested in regulating life in this country in the way that democracy should regulate, she should take steps on the basis of this single happening to dismiss the Home Minister, Shri Chavan.

Perhaps, if he not corrected now, he might develop ambitions of becoming Chavan Khan like Ayub Khan. That is the danger and development that we want to stop. One Khan has got his reward and I do not want him to go the same way. Therefore, for the salvation of this country, I would request him to resign or next, I will request the Prime Minister to dismiss him so that the Constitution be properly observed in true spirit.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Whichever is earlier.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call Mr. Hem Barua to raise his discussion I would like to request him to tell me whether he himself is going to speak or asking some of his party Members to speak. If he himself is going to speak there is no time left for other Member of his party. Kindly excuse me. I got a chit that somebody else will also be speaking on the motion. It will not be right. That will be a bad precedent.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Sir, I raise a discussin on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 11th April, 1969 regarding the strike in West Bengal on the 10th April, 1969.

The hartal on the 10th April was a momentous one and it paralysed the life completely in West Bengal. There is no doubt about it. Although, I know, Mr. Chavan from Delhi is a most unpopular man in West Bengal today, I should say that the statement he has made was not a personal document but it was on behalf of Indian Government. We have to look at the statement from that standpoint instead of directing our wrath, ire and fire, against the single individual.

There is one thing that I do not like personally. The Home Minister has said in his statement that there was a deliberate effort to bring the functioning of economic system to a standstill. How can there be a deliberate effort to bring the functioning of economic system to a standstill within 24 hours ? Therefore, it is a slight exaggeration that he has indulged in and this particular thing I have not liked. Although, I know, crores of rupees have been spent and have been lost to the Central and State Exchequer, yet, I would say that what the Home Minister has said is a slight exaggeration because within 24 hours economic life of a State cannot be paralysed. Yet, I must say that the strike was a momentous one because of the fact that it drew inspiration from the U. F. Government. That is why it was a momentous one and an historical one.

What was the basic reason behind the hartal on 10th April ? The basic reason was the firing at the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory. There is no doubt about it. We all condemned the firing because, you know,

[Shri Hem Barua]

the triggerhappy gunmen released all his ire and fire against unarmed workmen and the feelings of the workmen were pent-up for a long time and this was an occasion when they found an opportunity to give vent to their feelings. These trigger-happy gunmen fired on these unarmed workmen. I do not want to dilate upon the details of this firing because they are very gruesome. This was an instance of a murderous assault by gunmen—on whom ?—on unarmed workmen. And this needs to be condemned by all.

I must congratulate the Central Government for one thing, for ordering an inquiry immediately into the happenings of the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory by Justice Das who is eminent in his own field and well-known in the country. We are happy because of this. There is another thing that there were contradictory reports about the firing coming from Calcutta.

For instance, according to the Director-General of Ordnance Factories, the firing had to be resorted to because of provocation coming from the workmen whereas, according to the State Government, there was no provocation whatsoever coming from the workmen and that the firing was resorted to in a spirit of gamble. Whatever that might be, there are contradictory reports, no doubt, and the Government has done a right thing in ordering a judicial inquiry into this incident in order to find out the truth and that inquiry is going to be held under an eminent person, Mr. Das. This is the first time that Government has done a very good thing, a laudable thing, with great speed, and I must congratulate the Government on that. But Is must say one thing also. When the inquiry is conducted and when the inquiry is over, the judge or the commission will present a report to the Government. If the findings in the report go against the Government, I would ask the Government not to put the report in the cold storage as they have done in the case of the 26th January incident in Gauhati; I would like the Government to bring the fact to the light, of the people, to the knowledge of the people, and at the same time take drastic action against those gunmen who were responsible for that blood bath.

Now there is another anomaly also. The State Government wants to hold a parallel inquiry. As far as I know, this Gun and Shell Factory is under the dispensation of the Central Government, and the Central Government has done a right thing in ordering a judicial inquiry into it. But why should there be a parallel inquiry ? The thing is this. If you are so enthusiastic about holding inquiries, why don't you hold an inquiry into the incident that happened in Rabindra Sarobar Stadium where women were made naked, women had to return home in a state of nakedness ? Then what happened, Sir ? After this discovery, a large quantity of torn sarees and torn brassiers were found there on the spot. The incident at the Rabindra Sarobar Stadium was a ghastly incident and I want to say that, instead of holding a parallel inquiry into the Cossipore firing incident, the State Government, if it is so enthusiastic about holding an inquiry, can hold an inquiry into the incident at the Rabindra Sarobar Stadium where women were humiliated and insulted. Even today I hear—this is my report; I do not know how far this is correct—that 30 women are missing because of this incident. Whatever that my be, that was a ghastly scene or a ghastly spectacle and I say that an inquiry should be held into it.

I am very happy that, under your dispensation, Parliament has come to assert itself. When the life of a citizen is in danger, the time has come when Parliament should assert itself. I am very happy that, under your dispensation, this thing has been allowed to be discussed in this House.

I always think that example is much better than precept, what is the use of going on preaching that which you do not yourself follow ? I do not understand this. Try to follow the things and then preach to others to follow the same example. This 10th April hartal about which the hon. Home Minister—who is the most unpopular man, as I have said, possibly from Delhi or whatever that might be—has made a statement, pinpoints certain basic questions. One is who is responsible for giving security and protection to the Central Government's property in a State. According to the directive that was issued by the Central Government in Novemeber, 1967, it is the responsibility of the State Government to give protection. I think this a very good

arrangement in the sense that, if the Central Government rushes into a State Government in order to give protection to its installations and property, that would mean introduction of a sort of diarchy into the administration of the State, and the State Government has a right to resent to that. As far as I know, the West Bengal State Government has never refused to give protection to the Central Government's installations within the State. Therefore, this is an over-enthusiasm on the part of the Government. I must say one thing. The Constitution guarantees certain authority to the Central Government. The authority of the Central Government must not be eroded. But, at the same time, the autonomy of the State must be assured. At the same time, the authority of the Central Government must not be eroded. But these things are happening. This strike of 10th April brings into a tragic focus certain other things also. What are they? They are the basic relations that a State should have with the Centre. What are the basic relations that the Centre should have with the State? When our Constitution was formulated. it was formulated for the whole of India when there was a similar pattern of administration all over the country and I know there were Congress State Governments which were confronting with the Central Government. But that confrontation was all silent because of the fear of being described as indisciplined. One must not forget that if one encourages indiscipline, indiscipline tends to recoil on the man who encourages indiscipline. That is what is happening in the country to-day. India is a vast country. There is no doubt about it. The diversity of India is both her destiny and beauty also. In the socioeconomic diversity of the country, a new diversity has been projected. That is the political diversity. And if necessary the Constitution should be amended so that our approach and attitude might be fitted into the new realities of the time because of these altered political conditions. We must not forget that.

We have a federal structure of Government in this country but that federal structure is getting weakened every time. It is bound to weaken further unless some steps are taken to see that if necessary, the Constitution is amended in order to strengthen the federal idea and at the same time give more autonomy to the States. There have been confrontations. Confrontation has a tendency to weaken the person against whom the confrontation is directed. Mr. Chandra Shekhar's confrontation against Mr. Morarji Desai has weakened Mr. Morarji Desai by throwing him into a defence Posture. It has a tendency to weaken a man against whom confrontation is directed.

10th April Strike is a symbol of a resentment, a symbol of confrontation. That confrontation has become a challenge. The Chief Minister of Kerala was talking about a confrontation that he proposed to take against the Central Government. But before he could do it, the West Bengal Government has already done it. There is no doubt about it. That is a confrontation. We should see and we should modulate our aspirations and constitutional provisions in such a way as to fit them into the new pattern.

The Home Minister has spoken about Art. 256 and 257 of the Constitution. I do not find in Art. 256 there is a pointed reference to the fact that any attempt to impede the functioning of the Central Government must be resisted. I do not find any attempt on the part of the West Bengal Government. State Government has attempted in this strike of 10th April to impede the function of the Central Government in the State. But some how or other that confrontation has become a challenge and only recently the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal said 'If you do not give us money, we are going to agitate'. If every State Government goes on agitating like that, should there be an end to agitation? I do not understand this. If you do not give me milk, I will die. I do not know whether the Central Government is the mother of the State Governments. Whatever that be, there is a feeling that there is an attempt to overthrow the authority of the Central Government in West Bengal. There is no doubt about it. All that should be resisted. We must have a strong Central Government in order to see that India lives as one and India progresses as one.

I request for some time for my friend Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : Mr. Speaker, we are all very unhappy over this tragic incident which has taken place at Cossipore. It is true that when this unfortunate firing took place, 5 people died. It is very natural that the death of 5 workmen would arouse the feelings of the workers and the local people and they would declare a strike. There is nothing unnatural in this.

As far as the cause of the strike is concerned, as far as the cause of the incident is concerned, my hon. friend, Shri Dange has over-simplified it. We do not know much. A probe is going into that. After that we will have full information. As far as we know, one thing is clear. We knew that some trouble was brewing for a long time. Certain unions dominated by certain political parties were very anxious to bring about some trouble and they were certainly creating conditions to bring about a situation for some time. I had some information about it about a year back and we had asked some Questions in this House and some Answers were given on the floor of the House in this regard. However, the firing was an unhappy incident. The call to strike is not at all unjustified; but what is unjustified is this. This is a call to strike given virtually by the Covernment of the West Bengal. The call to strike was given by various trade unions; the HMS, the INTUC and other unions were also there. But the most important organisation was the Rashtriya Sangram Samiti. The convenor of the Samiti is no other than Mr. Jatin Chakravarti, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in the United Front Government. We find this gentleman moving about between the Unions and the Ministry. He is both the Minister in the United Front Government, as well as connected with the labour union. He calls for the strike as well as tries to check it.

Now, Sir, as soon as this incident took place, as soon as the call of strike was given, how did the Central Government act ?

The speech of hon. Home Minister was very sober. He weighed every word. He tried to see that he did not tread on the toes of anybody in Bengal. He did not try to accuse anybody. He said, we will institute an enquiry; and we will keep an open mind. But what was the reaction of the State Government there ? The State Government immediately started a ding-dong fight against the Central Government as if it was a call for war. This *Bandh*, as I said, was no strike but...(*Interruption*). I hope, after yesterday's experience the Communists have learnt a lesson and they will allow people to speak in the house in an atmosphere of peace and calm.

This strike, to my mind, is a full dress rehearsal for the dismemberment of the country. This is a dress rehearsal in order to have similar strikes in the rest of the country.

The people of the country have now come to realise that the Government in Bengal have no faith in our constitution and no desire to work the constitution. They want to wreck the constitution. They want to break the constitution. (*Interruption*)

A tragic, an unfortunate incident like this has been callously exploited by this diabolical political party to serve their 'long-term' objectives. And, what are their long-term objectives, Sir ? It is, to weaken the Centre and to bring about the collapse of the Centre.

I would like to mention certain views expressed in this regard. The CPI, in a Resolution, said various things, congratulated their comrades on the success of the strike, etc. At the end, they said:

> "This mighty action is not only a massive protest against the brutal murders in Cossipore; it is at the same time a warning to the Central Government to halt its authoritative drive for concentration of powers in its own hands to suppress popular movements and to curtail the powers of the State Governments in a situation when people of many States are no more prepared to tolerate their undemocratic and despotic rule."

And then, what did Mr. Jatin Chakravarty, the Minister in the United Front Government say ?

He said this:

> "We hope the Centre will take lessons from this spontaneous demonstration of people's indignation and refrain from further conspiracy to embarrass the United Front Government in future and give a fair deal to our State by acceding to the demands of the West Bengal Government."

Then he further said:

> "Wherever we had gone, we have found the strike not only a complete success but witnessed a firm determination of the people to rise against the Centre, whenever such occasion will demand."

It is from their own mouth that I am quoting to show what their intention was. It was no bandh, it was a dress rehearsal...

AN HON. MEMBER : Which is the paper ?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : This is from Amrit Bazar Patrika which is toeing your line very much...(*Interruptions*) I would like to remind you what Shri Namboodiripad said some time back that if they come to power, they would use the Government as a platform in their struggle against the Central Government. Now today the Executive Committee of the CPM has just said as reported in the paper, that Bengal is to spearhead the struggle against the Central Government. This is very political. They less feeling so arrogant and so flushed at their victory. Not only did they bring about a strike in Bengal, not only did they order the Calcutta Secretariat to close down, but they ordered that the Railways should be closed down, that the airways should not work, and that post offices should not work, and all the Central Government offices should not work. I think our Home Minister was very sober; I would say his statement was a little too mild. He should have taken a stronger line. He said that protection was denied to these officers and therefore these Government servants could not function and that it was their responsibility of the state government to give them protection under Articles 256 and 257 of the Constitution. The state government has felt very annoyed at this statement. Therefore, two State Ministers came to Delhi and gave an explanation at a press conference. What was the explanation ? Shri Mukherjee said: They were very kind and considerate and gave them "protection". Here is what they say. I will quote. What kind of protection did they give ? "We gave them protection by advising the Railways not to take the risk of running the trains". Suppose the government cannot give the protection to the householder. Then they tell all the people : "Please, throw all your belongings into the river so that there is no fear of theft." This is just like that. Also he said that if "we had allowed the trains to run, there would have been blood-bath", I would like to say that the whole Bundh was so well organised that they have exempted certain services from the strike. I quote these are, "as usual, hospitals, medical services, ambulance milk supply services and conservancy services etc. These will be outside the purview of the strike". Well, they could have also said that these services such as railways would also be outside the purview and to avoid blood-bath, they could have given some genuine, positive protection to the Central services, which they are bound to do under Articles 256 and 257 of the Constitution.

Then, what did our Home Minister say ? Why has he become so unpopular in Bengal ? He said that the state denied protection. Well, the facts proved it. Then he said that normal life in Bengal was paralysed and the State suffered economically on that account. It is true that Bengal has suffered economically because of these systematic strikes. These strikes are not economic strikes. They are political strikes sponsored by political Parties to serve their political purposes.....(*Interruptions*) The economic progress of the State is at a standstill...(*Interruptions*) What was the comment by the Bengal Ministers on the Chavan's Statement ? Shri Viswanath Mukherjee and the other gentleman whose good name we are hearing for the first time—Shri Ghosh—said : "Mr. Chavan's statement was highly indecent and improper and his statement might be taken as an unnecessary intervention in the affairs of the State", I think Shri Ghosh needs to look up in dictionary the meanings of the words 'indecent' and 'improper'. What would be the result of such strikes ? Even international

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

airways had to divert their services. You will realise what would be the impression of the foreigners ?

One would think that there was a complete revolution in Bengal; the planes could not land—such was the condition in Bengal. They wanted deliberatly to create such an impression—it was of political move I want to say something about the statement of Shri Jyoti Basu. He has said that the appointment of the judicial enquiry commission was an "undeclared war" on the State. Therefore, they would oppose it. Why ? Whenever a firing takes place a demand for judicial enquiry is invariably made. Now, here, when a judicial enquiry commission is appointed, immediately they turn against it. Why ? Because I suspect that there is something very shady. Perhaps they are afraid that things would come to light and that would reveal that some conspiracy was behind this incident. That is why perhaps they are against the enquiry. To-day Shri Jyoti Basu has made their political intention absolutely clear. When the teachers met Shri Jyoti Basu, he said that let us demand money from the Central Government. If the Central Government does not give, we shall have to agitate. He is trying to build up an atmosphere to fight against the Central Government. If they were keen to give their cooperation, I am sure the Central Government too would give them cooperation. If they want Centre's co-operation, the Prime Minister had already called a meeting of the Chief Ministers. She has already indicated her desire to talk to them so as to find out what are the points of conflict between the State and the Centre. She is anxious to resolve them. Why should they not have come forward to discuss these matters ? That is only because they are not here to work the Constitution but to.

SHRI S.A. DANGE: Rose. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. May I request the hon. Members to hear him ? He is not making a speech again.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Sir, I want you to enlighten us as to whether in our Constitution, there is such a term as 'weakening or strengthening the Centre' and whether it is defined at all ?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think practically definition has already been given when a question was put as to whether the Centre could be weakened. It has been weakened by the Centre itself. That is the gravamen of the charge. My hon. friends have been saying that Shri Chavan is very unpopular in West Bengal. I do not know what is meant by 'unpopular'. Shri Chavan ought to be very popular even now. He was the softest—worse than the softest. My hon. friend, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has already said that he is a little too soft, slow and even sober. What was his statement, Sir ? On every occasion when he made a statement, it was a longer statement—stronger statement. It went to such an extent that he could only tell this in his statement. If I had been the Home Minister, I would not have waited for this statement but I would have dismissed that Government through the President. I would never have gone on referring to something that he had said in November. (*Interruptions*). We have been knowing you and you have been knowing me. Let us listen to each other now (*Interruptions*). It is not that these friends who have not got to be educated. They do condemn our democracy as has been made crystal clear—not now but some decades ago when my hon. friend, Shri Masani wrote history on Communist Party. We have made it very clear; we have come into that heritage of knowledge and scholarship and discovery of the machinations of the capacity of these people for perverting and destroying the democracy not only in this country but all over the world. It is by these people—I am very glad indeed that my hon. friend Shrimati Suchetaji has made that speech.

That is an evidence of good education. It is slowly seeping into the ranks of my friends, my erstwhile colleagues in the Congress. I would like to know for whom she was speaking. I know it was for a very large section of the Congress Members there, but, I am afraid, not for the Treasury Benches. What are the Treasury Bhnches, Sir ? One is right, the other is left and in between there is no fulcrum; they are going round and round. It is this Government which ought to be dismissed. My hon. friend, Shri Dange, was asking for the head of Shri Chavan.

Shri Chavan comes from Sahyadri. But, I am afraid, Sahyadri has become a new moon, so soft, so moony, so curdly, so milky. Here is our Prime Minister. When will our Prime Minister get herself educated in regard to the viles and ways of the gentlemen of the Communist Party ?

My hon. friend, Shri Dange, said that Mr. Jyoti Basu has two faces. But I say he his *trimurti*. That is what we find here in this side of the House. Shri Jyoti Basu is so much in this House. As you were anxious to see that this House would behave in a reasonable way, you asked me not to press my Motion.

What are these gentlemen out for ? What is this one day's *bandh* ? There were so many *bandhs*, but this is a good *bandh*. It has done a good service to our country. I am glad that in this they committed the capital mistake of disclosing their games to the enlightenment of oridinary public in our country.

Sir, just think for yourself. Supposing by any chance the other day they had the courage. the strength and also the assurances of the East as well as the West and the others, right up to the level of United Nations, and on that day, on that fateful day, which my hon. friend called a historical day, they had declared independence, what would have been the fate of this Union Government ? Mr. hon. friend, Shri Karan Singh, would not have been able to go there or send his planes. Our Railway Minister would not have been able to send his Railway trains. The postal people were completely helpless. All of us were completely helpless. They had only not sent Shri Jyoti Basu to that particular station of All India Radio to declare to the rest of India that they had become independent. They would have done it and they would do it tomorrow or day after. Let us not be foolish to think they are not going to do it or that they are not capable of doing it. They have done it in so many countries of the world, not once by many times. Unfortunately, my hon. friends there have not been realising this. That is one reason why I wanted an all-party Government there. Supposing there had been a Congress Party Minister in the Cabinet, do you think that these people would have held this *bandh* ? They say that it was held by Rashtriya Sangram Samiti and all that. It was the Government which was behind it. In every country, wherever they got the control over the internal affairs, the Home Ministry, they have played the same kind of game. Where is democratic element among our friends ? Is it not a fact that in this House a statement was made that violence is the midwife of revolution ? They quote Marx also and they believe in it. Do they believe in democracy ? They want to exploit demoeracy in order to establish their proletariat dictatorship. They want to utilise the democratic institutions to the uttermost possible extent, to exploit our softness, for this purpose. They often quote the various principles—the Directive Principles, the Fundamental Principles, etc. My hon friend says: "you have violated the Directive Principles; you have not implemented them." Directive principles are not fundamental principles. Our friends are interested in destroying the fundamental rights of the people themselves. What to talk of directive principles. Directive principles are to be achieved only when we achieve a welfare society here with plenty of production, much more than what we can possibly consume in any one year after clothing, feeding and housing our people. Have we reached that stage ? We have not.

Directive principles have been incorporated there advisedly, as what can be aimed at, not what ought to be observed here and now. Fundamental rights have got to be observed here and now, have to be protected here and now. Did they protect them ?

My hon. friend asked, why did they not appoint another inquiry in regard to the violation of the sanctity of our womanhood in Rabindra Sarovar ? Why did they not do it ? Are our women not entitled to fundamental rights ? Where was their respect for fundamental rights ? Where is any respect for fundamental rights in Czechoslovakia, in Rumania, Hungry and various other countries ? They have not respected any of these things. Their only purpose in talking about fundamental rights is to benefit by them themselves and hold us to ransom—by quoting these things and keeping our hands tied completely and then to cheat us

[Shri Ranga]

all of our fundamental rights. They want to destroy the fundamental rights of our Constitution under our very nose. They take the oath here, breach it the very next day; they take oath there from the Governor, then defy him and make him eat his own words, if he would be willing. Because he was not willing, they want to dismiss him. If they cannot dismiss him, they insult him.

Unfortunately, quite a number of them are as well educated as myself and yourself. But then they have unlearnt what all they had learnt in all the sanctum sanctora of all the great universities of the world. They have only retained what is being taught to them either by Moscow or by Peking.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Or by Washington !

SHRI RANGA : I am talking not to them, but to my friends opposite. If they are patriotic—I take them to be so—if they swear allegiance by Mahatma Gandhi—I hope that they do—if they are really keen on this Constitution, in protecting it and enforcing it, what they ought to do is to dismiss the Ministry in West Bengal; dismiss the other Ministry also, and then ban all these communist parties (*Interruptions*)—I make no bones about it—and allow only those parties to function which would swear allegiance not only to this country but would work to protect and defend democracy.

AN HON. MEMBER ; Now the cat is out of the bag !

SHRI RANGA : We are all wedded to humanism. There is no humanism in Soviet Russia or in China or in any of those countries by which my friends are prepared to swear. True, they are human beings like you and I. But have they accepted human rights as adumbrated by the UN ? No. (*Interruptions*).

In spite of the fact that quite a large number of us never cared for any loaves and fishes in this victory of our friends, we had gone out of our way long ago to offer our co-operation in a decent, self-respecting, powerful, democratic-minded national government run by a national leadership not only at the Centre but at the State level too. What did we do in Bihar ? Did we seek any position ? Were not positions offered us ? Did we accept them ? Have we not offered our co-operation to this Congress Government though we dislike it very much ? Why ? Because we fear these people; we consider the communist party to be a greater enemy than the inefficient Congress.

Thank you.

17 hrs.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North): While I rise to speak, I must express our strong feelings of regret and pain over the incident which has taken place and the shooting at the Cossipore Ordnance factory where even when we had the last general strike called by the Central Government employees, in deference to their duty to keep alive defence production at its proper level about ninety per cent of the employees turned up for work. Of the kill I happen to know one boy personally. He belonged to that group of Congress people which did not see eye to eye with those who where in power in the Congress. When I visited the hospital yesterday only, I saw some of these boys lying in their bed. I do not want to go into the causes which led to their being wounded. I felt a great sense of pain and grief and I wished that instead of entering into a debate about the causes of the strike or opposing the strike we rushed immediately whatever help we could muster to those families which had suffered by the death of their earning members. I should strongly appeal to the Prime Minister, Home Minister and the Defence Minister who are all here. I gave this promise; because that happens to be a part of my constituency, that reasonable help would be given immediately for the families of those who had died and for those who were still lying wounded. I am very glad to say that in the hospital the doctors and the nurses worked day and night and it is a great thing that no one has died after he had been brought to the hospital; they have all passed the stage of danger to their lives.

While I say this, I also say that true to our faith in the Constitution those who want to show their disagreement with what had happened or want to protest against what had happened were within their rights to call

a strike so long as it was peaceful and did not end in violence. Nothing unconstitutional can be claimed to be involved in calling a strike. But what has been of great significance and which I think is responsible for raising this controversy is the impression created as if the Government of the State was a party to the strike. The State Government and the Central Government are almost as equal important limbs of the Constitution as anybody else. In a written Constitution like ours, the respective roles of the State Government and the Central Government are properly delineated and wherever there are frictions about the respective fields within which they ought to work, there are ways of resolving them. While working under the Constitution the State and the Central Government are to co-operate with each to increase the well-being of the people of the whole of this country because after all India lives in the States and the States live within India. Therefore, it is wrong constitutionally, nationally and from the purely narrow interest of the State people concerned, if I may say so, to think of this problem in terms of perpetual conflict between the Central Government and the State Government. It will be suicidal for the proper working of our Constitution and for the maximisation of the welfare of our people within the shortest possible time if we allow this conflict to grow any further.

I presume that the responsibility lies both with the centre and with the States as also with all the parties who are represented here in Parliament and in the States to see that no possible cause of friction is allowed to crop up in the future.

I may give one instance which I think would have been avoided. For instance, I do not think there is any reasonable objection to the setting up of an inquiry commission which has been so promptly and properly set up with a very well-known judge of the Supreme Court of the calibre of Justice S.K. Das who has conducted similar enquiries in the past, but what I think I must point out, the mistake which lies with the Central Government, is not to inform or to consult the State Government about this. If it is true that the State Government was not consulted, may I, as an individual concerned with the proper working of the Constitution, not as a partyman—give this advice to the Home Minister and to the Prime Minister, that in future, when they set up an inquiry commission in a State, whether the subject is entirely within the central sphere or not, as a matter of comity of the States and the Centre, as a matter of convention, let the State Government be consulted. I think it will harm nobody if they are consulted, and I do not think if any objection was raised to the setting up of a Commission headed by a judge like Justice S. K. Das anybody would have supported any State Government which might have objected to the setting up of this Commission. I may still tender my humble advice to the Home Minister that in the drafting of the terms of the inquiry, may he consult the State Government concerned. I have no doubt that the State Government, if they are cross in this respect, will not command the confidence of the people if they are trying to be difficult about the matter. If we are really anxious to find out the truth about the unfortunate incident, to find out those who are guilty if they had been guilty, and to punish them after the guilt has been ascertained, then I think it is the duty of all of us to see that a proper enquiry is conducted and the guilty are punished and if they are not guilty, the innocents are publicly proclaimed.

After all, under our Constitution, we do not condemn people unheard or without proper enquiry. The Constitution guarantees against inquisitions. Therefore, even if the guilt of people against whom a whole mass of passion has been roused is to be proved, it will be the duty of the State to point out to all those who are arraigned before the public at least the minimum of rights, a fair enquiry, and that is the minimum that the State owes, whether it is the State or the Centre, to any person against whom any accupation is made. Therefore, I congratulate the Central Government, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, and the Defence Minister in their decision to set up this Commission to find out the truth or otherwise, about the justification or the lack of justification, of this most regrettable incident which has taken place.

I hope that in this inquiry, every party irrespective of their mutual differences,

[Shri A.K. Sen]

would offer their co-operation in the true spirit in which we should really allow the Commission to function. I was a little concerned when I read in the papers that the State Government in West Bengal will not offer co-operation to Mr. Justice S. K. Das. I have no doubt that under such circumstances a man like him would not enter into such an enquiry and it will deprive us of the services of a very eminent judge whose judgment in the past had evoked universal approbation in such matters. I remember the police enquiry at Patna where the Opposition I think was much more loud in their approbation of his report than even the party which was in power in Bihar at that time. And, therefore, may I appeal to my learned friends who are in a majority in the State Legislature in West Bengal to see that at least in the matter of a judicial enquiry, we do not bring our party strife into the open and allow such enquiries to be stifled in the very beginning itself. I hope the State Government at least will set the pace for the future which will seal the final guarantee against the repetition of such unfortunate incidents.

Shootings have become very frequent. And whether they are justified or not, those who either provoke them or those who resort to them ought to be told under what circumstances provocation will meet the extreme answer. Those who try to give the extreme answer ought to be told clearly and in absolute terms when those extreme answers are to be put into action, so that people may not provoke people unnecessarily, particularly in defence establishment. Those who are in charge of protecting the property of defence establishments ought to be told that if lathis are a guarantee or if smaller weapons are a substitute, the extreme penalty should not be resorted to, without proper justification.

Sir, it has happened almost simultaneously and as a representative of one of the constituencies of West Bengal, I feel very concerned about it. Take this Rabindra Sarobar incident, about which Prof. Barua has mentioned. I was in Calcutta then and numerous people who had gone there and seen it have given the most graphic descriptions—rather ugly descriptions—of incidents which had happened which, in our younger days, we never thought would happen in India, like women being molested and stripped of their clothes. I do not think any decent party could have possibly a word of support for such vandalism. If this country can be proud of one thing, it is the respect it has given to our women. I remember one of the commands of Shivaji to his army men was, "Never dishonour the Koran. Never defile the mosque. Never touch a woman". These are codes of conduct which were not born in one day, but which underlined and ennobled our civilisation for thousands of years. One evil hand touching a woman's honour has sullied that whole current which has enlivened our culture and civilisation for thousands of years. If there have been more evil hands, it is a regrettable thing. Whichever party be in power, it is its sacred duty to put a stop to such things with a firm hand. I have appealed to those who are in power in Bengal immediately to institute a proper enquiry, just as what has been done in the case of the Cossipore incident and with the help of the police and every decent citizen to find out the people who were responsible for it and punish them with a firm hand. No country can progress if law and order-breaks down. This is the concern of the State Government under our Constitution. Our friends in the Communist Party (Marxist) have voluntarily taken over this very onerous burden of law and order in a problem State like West Bengal. It is, therefore, all the more necessary for them to see that law and order is maintained in such a way that our production develops and our economy prospers. It is necessary even to bring about the much-talked of socialism, which means more equitable distribution of wealth and of fruits of production. We need production, because there can be no distribution of poverty. If there is nothing to distribute and everything ends in smoke, socialism will never arrive on this soil. Even to make socialism a living thing, we must plant the tree of production and allow it to grow.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि युनाइटेड फ्रंट या संग्राम समिति बंद को आर्गेनाइज करती तो हमें इस में कोई एतराज न होता। लेकिन हुआ यह कि स्टेट गवर्नमैंट ने प्रेस नोट इशू किया कि हम

हवाई जहाजों को, रेलवे को, पोस्ट आफिसिस को प्रोटैक्शन नहीं दे सकते, उसने स्टेट सैक्रेटेरिएट की छुट्टी कर दी और लोगों को कहा कि अपनी बसें वापिस कर लें, लोगों को कहा कि अपनी दूकानें बन्द कर दें।

17.15 hrs.

[**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** पीठासीन हुए]

यह सब उसने आफिशल प्रेस नोट इशू करके किया। इतना ही नहीं कि उसने इस बंद में मदद की लेकिन इस बंद को उसने एक्टिवली आर्गेनाइज़ भी किया। यही कारण है कि हम इसकी उखालिफत करना चाहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 22 साल में किसी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इस तरह का काम नहीं किया। यह हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में अनप्रसीडेंटिड है। डांगे साहब कहें कि यह स्टेट सेंटर रिलेशंज में टैंशन की वजह से है या गन फैक्ट्री में फायरिंग की वजह से है, तो मैं इसको नहीं मान सकता हूं। जो लोग फ़ायरिंग में मरे हैं उनके साथ हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी है। जो कुछ गन फैक्ट्री में हुआ है उसको हम कंडैम करते हैं। कोई उसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि गन फैक्ट्री में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसको सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट ने कराया है। कोई यह एलीगेशन नहीं लगा सकता है। सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट के कुछ लोगों ने यह हो सकता है कि सिचुएशन को मिसहैडल किया हो। लेकिन सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट ने यह सब कराया, यह नहीं हो सकता है। जब सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट ने ज्यूडिशल इन-क्वायरी कराने की घोषणा कर दी तो मामला खत्म हो जाना चाहिये था।

लेकिन जो कुछ हुआ है वह सैंटर-स्टेट रिलेशंज की वजह से नहीं हुआ है, गन फैक्ट्री में जो फायरिंग हुआ है, उसकी वजह से नहीं हुआ है। यह एक रिहर्सल है जो इस देश में केओस और एनार्की पैदा करने के लिए कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जान बूझ कर रही है।

यहां पर रवीन्द्र स्टेडियम में जो घटनायें घटीं, उनका जिक्र किया गया है। सैंकड़ों महिलाओं को नंगा कर दिया गया था। उन्होंने अपनी इज्जत बचाने के लिए कुर्सियों के पीछे आड़ ली। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि बराबर के मकान की बत्ती भी गुल कर दी गई। उस वक्त पुलिस कहां थी। जब लोग इस सारी घटना की ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी कराने की मांग करते हैं तो बंगाल गवर्नमैंट कहती है कि वह नहीं हो सकती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्यों नहीं हो सकती है? क्या कोई भी हिन्दुस्तान का रहने वाला जिस को थोड़ी सी भी शर्म है, जब सैंकड़ों महिलाओं की इज्जत सरे बाजार लूटी जाए और सरकार से उसकी ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी कराने की मांग की जाए, तो उससे इन्कार कर सकता है? नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन इनके जो आंसू हैं, वे दिखाने के और हैं। ये मगरमच्छ के आंसू हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें कि इन्होंने पहले पहल क्या कहा था? इन्होंने कहा था कि हमें होम मिनिस्ट्री चाहिए, होम पोर्टफोलियो चाहिये। इसके पीछे भी एक भेद था। इसको लेकर इन्होंने आई जी को अपने पद से हटा दिया। इनकी पहली कोशिश यह है कि पुलिस को न्यूट्रलाइज़ किया जाए, डिमारेलाइज़ किया जाए और उसको बेकार बना दिया जाए। इन्होंने सी आर पी के बारे में कहा है, ज्योति बसु साहब ने कहा है कि ये फारेन परसनल हैं। जो देश की फोर्स है उसको वह विदेशी बताते हैं। कल को ये इंदिरा गांधी जी के लिए भी कह सकते हैं कि वह फारेन प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इनको समझ लेना चाहिये कि बंगाल हिन्दुस्तान का एक हिस्सा रहेगा।

इनकी जो कोशिश है वह एक सिस्टैमैटिक और प्रीप्लांड है, वह एक साजिश है। जो लोग भी इनके रास्ते में रोड़ा अटकाते हैं, उनको वहां से ये हटाना चाहते हैं। यह चीज़ जो है इसको सब लोगों को आंख खोल कर देखना होगा।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

इनका इरादा क्या है ? वह हमदर्दी करने का नहीं है। एक मंत्री ने जैसा कहा है कि हम केन्द्र को सबक सिखाना चाहते हैं। उनका इरादा यह है कि केन्द्र को कमजोर किया जाए। आपको याद होगा कि मुगलिया हकूमत आखिरी दिनों में कमजोर हो गई थी, हर एक जागीरदार आजाद हो गया था। उसी तरह से इनकी इच्छा भी यह है कि दिल्ली उसी तरह से कमजोर हो जाए और इसीलिए ये इस तरह की कोशिशें कर रहे हैं।

हम चाहते हैं कि सैंटर मजबूत हो। हम नहीं चाहते कि गवर्नर इलैक्टिड हो। मेरे दोस्त ने कहा कि बंगाल के लोगों ने हमारे हक में वर्डिक्ट दिया है।

मैं मानता हूं कि लोगों ने वर्डिक्ट आपके हक में दिया, मैं उसके आगे सिर झुकाता हूँ, लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्डिक्ट किस बात के लिये दिया ? वर्डिक्ट इस बात का दिया कि आप बंगाल के अन्दर विधान के अनुसार हुकूमत करें। अगर आप विधान को तोड़ेंगे, विधान को फेंकेंगे, तो बंगाल के लोग आपको भी कुर्सी से उठा कर फेंक देंगे। आप विधान की इज्जत कीजिये। अगर विधान केन्द्रीय सरकार तोड़ती है तो हम आपके साथ हैं और हमने आपका साथ दिया है, लेकिन अगर आपकी सरकार विधान के साथ खिलवाड़ करेगी, देश की एकता के साथ खिलवाड़ करेगी, हमारी सारी ताकत आपका डट कर मुकाबला करेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक सवाल है—10 ता० को चव्हाण साहब कहां थे, 10 ता० को इनकी हुकूमत कहां थी—देश की जनता इनसे पूछना चाहती है। बंगाल की सरकार ने केवल बंगाल का ही कम्यूनिकेशन डिस्लोकेट नहीं किया, आसाम, त्रिपुरा, नागालैंड, मणिपुर —देश का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा कम्यूनिकेशन से डिस्लोकेट हो गया। देश के अन्दर कम्यूनिकेशन की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी विधान के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार की है, यह एक डेलीगेटरी फंक्शन है, जिसे आपको पूरा करना चाहिए था। आज देश के लोग आपसे सवाल पूछते हैं कि 10 ता० को आपकी सरकार कहां थी, इसके लिए आपने क्या किया ? आर्टिकल 352 के अनुसार अगर इंटरनल डिस्टरबेन्सेज हों तो उसका मुकाबला करने की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है, क्या आपने सेन्टर की अथोरिटी को एब्डीकेट कर दिया था, क्या किया आपने इस लिए हमारी मांग है—एक बहुत बड़ा लैप्स आपने किया है—यह सरकार अपना त्यागपत्र दे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, यह सरकार टालना चाहती है—किसी प्रकार से समय निकल जाय, टाइम-वेस्ट हीलर है, लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं—अगर आपने कल सिचुएशन को फेस करना है तो अच्छा है कि आज ही इसको फेस कीजिये और इसका मुकाबला कीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह देश गृह मंत्री से विश्वास चाहता है कि आइन्दा देश का कम्यूनिकेशन इस तरह से डिस्लोकेट नहीं होगा, आइन्दा इस तरह से बंगाल में या देश के किसी भी हिस्से में लोगों की इज्जत को नहीं लूटा जायगा। जो लोग हड़ताल करना चाहते हैं, वे करें, लेकिन जो नहीं करना चाहते हैं, उन पर दबाव न डाला जाय, इस तरह का इन्तजाम इस सरकार को करना पड़ेगा। इस बात की गारन्टी सरकार को देनी पड़ेगी··· (**व्यवधान**)···

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह काम ऐसे ही नहीं हो जायगा, इसके लिए आपको पब्लिक ओपीनियन बनाना होगा। केवल डंडे से काम नहीं चलेगा। इन लोगों को डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास नहीं है, इसलिए जनता को आपको विश्वास में लेना पड़ेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि जितनी डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टीज हैं, जो विधान में विश्वास करती हैं, उनको इकट्ठा हो कर जनता को मोबिलाइज करना चाहिए और मैं चाहता हूं, मेरी पार्टी जनसंघ चाहती है, कि सब लोग इकट्ठे बैठें, इस पर विचार करें और विचार

करके इसका रास्ता निकालें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एस० एस० पी०, अजय मुखर्जी, बंगला कांग्रेस — वे भी उतने ही देशभक्त हैं, जितने दूसरे हैं, इस लिये आज देश उनसे भी मांग करता है— आज श्री अजय मुखर्जी ने रेडियो से अपील की है कि हम शान्ति चाहते हैं, हम बंगाल की उन्नति चाहते हैं, हम डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेन्ट बनाना चाहते हैं —जिस तरह की डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट इस समय बंगाल में बनी है, वह केवल एक खिलौना है, श्री अजय मुखर्जी उनके हाथ में खिलौना हैं...(**व्यवधान**) .. मेरा कहना यह है कि वह आज उनके हाथ में खिलौना बन रहे हैं। हम उनकी देशभक्ति को ललकार कर कहते हैं कि वे इन लोगों के, जिनकी इस देश में श्रद्धा नहीं है, जो प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं करते, देश की एकता को नहीं मानते, हाथ का खिलौना न बने, उन्हें कुर्सी मिले या न मिले, वे कुर्सी छोड़कर बाहर आ जायं, हम उनका स्वागत करेंगे ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है । अभी-अभी माननीय सदस्य ने हम लोगों को इंगित करते हुए कहा —जिसका मतलब है—हमको देश से प्रेम नहीं है, जिसका मतलब है कि हम को डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास नहीं है, जिसका मतलब है कि हमको देश की एकता में विश्वास नहीं है। यह हमारी पार्टी और बंगाल गवर्नमेन्ट के प्रति लांछना है। यदि आप इस तरह से हमको लांछना देंगे, तो हम भी उसी तरह से लांछना करेंगे और फिर इस सदन में हो-हल्ला होगा, जबकि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा था कि ऐसे शब्दों का इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अगर आपकी श्रद्धा है और डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास है, तो कहिये।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास है और इसका सुबूत वहां की गवर्नमेंट है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह पार्टी ईशू नहीं है, यह देश पर क्राइसेज़ है और इस क्राइसेज़ को सौल्व करने के लिए मिलकर डेमोक्रेटिक फोर्सेज़ बैठें और इस तरह की जो गन्दगी है, उसको साफ़ करने की ज़रूरत है। इस पर री-थींकिंग की ज़रूरत है कि इन पर बैन होना चाहिये या नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि इनके जो किरदार हैं वे हमें इस चीज के लिए मजबूर कर रहे हैं कि हम इन के बारे में री-थिंकिंग करें।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have not much to say and I have no intention to talk to the Communist party. They are doing what they consider their dharma. Are the Congressmen performing their dharma ? They have got this Government. Unfortunately, their writ does not run. Why does it not run ? It is because their house is divided against itself.

Mr. Ranga wants them to cooperate with all the democratic parties and, he says, that his party is willing to cooperate with the Congress. But does the Congress cooperate with itself ? They are not strong because they are divided. And a house that is divided is built upon sand and the winds might blow and the flood might come and it will be no more. The sand of time is running out. If they do not, at this last moment even, take care to organise their party properly, I say, they have no right to rule. They must either govern this country or get out. Why are they so mealy-mouthed ? Why are they so soft spoken to those who break the law, whether they be individuals or corporations or even the State Governments ? They talk in these terms because, amongst themselves, they are divided. They have, amongst them, those who sympathise with what is being done by those who want to destroy the Constitution that we have made. We have made purposely and deliberately, we have made the Centre strong enough to take action when it

[Shri J.B. Kripalani]

likes to take action. No authority can oppose it. If the States want to have more authority, the door is open to them to bring Constitutional amendments. They cannot simply say that times have changed. If the times have changed and they feel that they have changed, let them bring Constitutional amendments and let them demand that the provinces should get more power. I think, it would be a disastrous day when the States are allowed to do what they like. We knew the condition of our country, we knew how it was divided, we knew that the tendencies to division were great. Therefore, we purposely and deliberately kept the Centre strong. But are those who are in charge of the Centre strong enough? Why are they not strong enough? It is because they are divided among themselves into rightists and leftists. They all swear by socialism. Then where is the question of left and right? They respect each other. They work against each other. I am sorry to say this. They have high traditions. This organisation was made by a unique personality that is respected all over the world today whatever might have happened in the past. You have high traditions. You had leadership. Your organisation fought the freedom battle. It may be that many of those who are in the Congress today were nowhere in that light, they were too young to be in the freedom struggle but they have inherited these high traditions. We knew the risk the Congress was taking fighting against the British. This Congress that could stand against the British cannot stand against the divisive forces in the country. Against these monkeys, who play with our Constitution, you cannot fight because you are divided. I would beg of you at this last hour to be careful in the next elections you may not be here; I know if you are not there, the communists are not coming. There will be something more disastrous; there will be confusion in the country, But, for God's sake, either govern or get out. As Gandhiji told the English people, leave the country to chaos or to God. You have no right to rule if your writ does not run, if you are not able to put down the divisive forces in the country, if you are not able to put down even the governments that go against you. We have given you the power but you have not got the guts to use that power. In that mealy-mouthed statement of the Home Minister, what does he say? He only relates the facts and nothing at all about what he is going to do about it. He does not even give a warning to this Government in Bengal, it goes on like this the Centre will take action. Is this the way to rule? This is not the way to rule. They (the Government) are allowing people to do what they like and to break the law.

I will tell you what is happening in Bengal. What is happening in Bengal is that they want to cover their own faults; they want to have a conflict with the Central Government, so that their faults may not be seen. What has happened in Rabindra Sarobar Stadium? I was there. What happened in Rabindra Sarobar Stdium is a sin, of which we all ought to be ashamed. What did the Government do? They were sleeping; they were not doing anything. I was there. (*Interruptions*) I am talking to Congressmen. I want them to be united because there is nobody else, there is no other party, which can come to power. Why does Mr. Ranga say that there should be a coalition? That is because he knows that his party cannot come in power. The Communists also know that they cannot come to power, but they are determined to create confusion in this country. This confusion you can avoid, only if you are united. If you are not united, for God's sake, get out, as long as there is time for you to respectably get out and leave the country, as Gandhiji told the British, to ruin or to God. You have no right to rule if you cannot rule.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): I express my grief for the four young workers who were shot in the firing incident in the Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory on the 8th.

I also express my sympathies and condolences to the bereaved families. Sir, the immediate cause is given to be that there was a demand that those people who had been dismissed after the 19th September strike should be reinstated. This might have been a last minute cause. What is important is what went before. Shri Dange who spoke before me said the very thing that I would have said, only he put it the other way round. He said about the Home Minister that "He is speaking of a political battle."

I say, Sir, these four young men who died have become the innocent victims of a political struggle. This is what it is. Let us not mix up the issues. It is a political struggle, not even a question of an ideological struggle, not even a question of constitutional issues. I do not want to dwell too much on what has happened or what I have got to know because I have some association with the civil and defence workers. As an inquiry has already been instituted, I think the House should wait for the findings of the inquiry Commission.

But I would say something on what happened at the Rabindra Sarovar stadium. I ask you : Can any government justify the ignominy, shame and dishoner to which young girls and women were submitted that day or can any Government, whatever shade of political opinion say that it is their constitutional right to govern when after week we hear of some disturbance, some violation of law and order ? After all, however different the Communists group may be from our way of thinking, in other countries Communist Parties have learnt to live and function within the precincts of Parliamentary democracy. We have adopted Parliamentary democracy in this country. I wish them well. But I would appeal to them that they also respect Parliamentary democracy and conduct their affairs, their governmental affairs in West Bengal with the same respect for the Constitution of India which we have all accepted. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Shiva Sena ?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKHERJEE : The Shiva Sena is also a violent movement but did not dishonour young worker.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Two years ago what did happen at the Connaught Place ?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKHERJEE : I want to say this that when Shri Jyoti Basu made a statement, what did he say about the Rabindra Sarovar stadium incident ? He has said that the only way to stop this is to see that the guardians do not allow their wards to go to such functions. He says he will consider whether any inquiry is necessary. It is all right. These things do happen sometimes but can expect the Government to be willing to have an enquiry. When the Deafence Minister has instituted a judicial inquiry into what happened at Cossipore, there was an immediate reaction. In fact you remember the Eden Garden affair when the tickets were oversold. Was there not a commission appointed ? It is not on admission of our failure.

Sir, it is the duty and it is the right of every Government to find out what is happening so that these things do not happen in the future. But all this has created a certain amount of uncertainty, a certain amount of fear, in the minds of the people.

Let us now see the chronology of events as they occured.

On the 6th evening this incident took place. On the 8th. the firing took place. Then there is the funeral. On the 9th, we have the announcement of the Commission to which there is an immediate reaction and on the 10th, there is this 'Bengal Bandha'. And then we are told, the incident went of peacefully and all that. What else do you expect ? In the background of all these things, do you think that people will happily and readily come out in the streets, knowing what happened to their women four days ago, knowing what happended to those people at Cossipore ?

There is one more thing which I would like to mention. The Civilian defence workers have a special responsibility. They have got a special national responsibility, which other workers in other units do not have. They are well aware that when there is a breach of discipline, when there is disrespect for authorty, extreme action will be taken. Therefore, to instigate them, to reach that point. (where they can commit a breach of discipline), this thing has been done. This, I think, is a grave thing for them to do.

You know, in Calcutta and other places there are cantonments. You have got the Barrackpore cantonment, the Air-force station. In Calcatta, the civilian workers work side by side with the military personnel. If you are not going to enforce the same

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standard of discipline for civilian defence workers as you do for the men in uniform, then what sort of discipline are you going to have? I do not understand this kind of approach of the West Bengal Government when they say that this is a law and order question and that this is a thing which falls within the purview of the States, and therefore it is the Central Government which has intervened and interfered.

Now, Sir, this is a basic question. When these civilian defence workers work in defence units, they all work side by side with the military personnel.

I wish to mention one other point in this connection. This has come out in the papers. They say that the Army Act applies only to those people in active service. Those who are not in active service do not come within the purview of the Army or Military Act and therefore they wanted that those three DSC persons responsible for firing should be handed over to the State Goverment. It is well-known—It is a well-known fact that all the service personnel fall within the purview of the Army Act so long as they are on duty. If a man were to go out of the precincts of the military station and he were to commit..... (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not so in the Army Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Member to address the Chair. One cannot have dialogue with anyother Member.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I was saying that such a man would come within the purview of the Army Act, if he was on duty. That is the point. He need not be on active service. Active service means those people who go to the front. He need not go to the front. These are quibbles which they have found out.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Member to conclude her speech.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : This Morning also we have read in the papers about the call of Shri Jyoti Basu for agitation in case the Central Government does not give enough funds. We have heard these words : 'Revolution' and 'Agitation' quite often. These have been used so often by the United Front Government that one does not know whether such words are used casually in passing, or wheter they are really prepared to get them implemented. If it is so, it is a very serious thing. It is not a thing which one can treat lightly. I do not think that the Central Government should treat it lightly.

17.45 hrs.

This is my submission that if a Government has preference and has declared its preference to the path of revolution and agitation, then instead of providing people with internal peace and security to conduct their lives and to conduct their occupations in a peaceful manner which they are entitled to in a democracy, they are committed to creating chaos which is a very dangerous thing in our country.

Finally I want to know what the United Front Government means when they say that the Central Government did not consult them. On other matters, I would have been in full agreement with them. But did they consult the Central Government when they declared the bandh ? Of course, a bandh is not an uncommon thing in Bengal. There was a bandh when Dr. B. C. Roy was there over the Assam-Bengali question. But it was not sponsored by the Government. Here openly this bandh was sponsored by the Government. This is the main difference.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Now there should be a speech bandh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Shri Banerjee does not like to listen to these things.

Lastly I would only urge the Ceneral Government that both the Constitution and the country have given them enough authority to see that they safeguard the interest of the people wherever they may be—whether in Bengal or Telengana or any other part of the country. In the final analysis, just Consti-

tutional provisions are insufficient, if they are not exercised fully. While the Central Government must exercise all their authority, the State Governments would also have to understand that there is an overriding authority of the Central Government which they cannot defy. Lastly, they must learn to live within the precincts of the Constitution which, this case, is the constitution of a Parliamentary Democracy.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, sir, I do not know why the sponsors of this move wanted a discussion on this subject unless it means that they wanted to have their usual Communist baiting. I can very well understand the outpourings of Shri Ranga and the Jan Sangh because they found that they could not go to the people of West Bengal. When they went to the people of West Bengal, the entire people rejected them outright. Not being able to go to the people of West Bengal, out of sheer frustration, they thought that the Parliamentary forum can be used for the purpose of ejecting a Government which has been elected by the overwhelming majority of the people of West Bengal.

I will now come to some of the arguments that have been raised. Since mostly my Party has been attacked, you will bear with me if I will answer some of the points that have been raised.

17.49 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Firstly, it is stated why this Government did not have an inquiry over the Ravindra Sarovar incident ? Well, I was present on that day. I was sitting in my house in the Central Committee Office which is a few yards from there. The next day we discussed the whole question. I said there is nothing to inquire into and what is needed is action against goondas because what a shameful thing was it that happened there ? There are no two versions about that. Nobody says that women were not molested. There are no two versions about it—about the malevolent thing that has happened there. On this I gave the same advice which I gave to the Madras Chief Minister on the Kilmani incident when some people demanded a public inquiry. I advised him : "No need of an inquiry. Proceed against the people for murder charges and prosecute them. If there is a public inquiry, those people will escape".

It will only procastinate them. Similarly, West Bengal Government also thought that in this case there was no need of a public enquiry to find out facts. But, it is necessary to hunt the culprits and give them the punishment that is due to them. Therefore, the police were ordered immediatley to hunt them. Even an order was given to them to search any place without a warrant in order to arrest these people. Already three hundred people have been arrested and the cases are going on and they are going to be prosecuted. Therefore to talk of an enquiry into the.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : Did you arrest the Minister ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What have you done with regard to Maharashtra Government ?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : We all deplore that what happened in the Rabindra Sagar is something shameful and nobody expected that. That was someting that took place unexpectedly. In a cultural show a thing of this type was going to happen was not expected by any body. There some thing happened suddenly where some goondas were mixed up with common people unfortunately. It is a place which can accommodate only 5,000 whereas 10,000 tickets had been issued by the organizers. And a lot of poeple were remaining outside. The police itself had to resort to teargas continuously for every hour over these people. I myself had to suffer by the use of that tear-gas by the police. It all happencd there. And afterwards, they had started hunting the culprits and prosecuting them vigorously. that is all I would say.

SHRI N.K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Do you know that 26 women are still missing?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : We shall find it out.

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

The next point that I would like to say is this. After the speech of Shri Asoke Sen-I did not expect such a speech from Shri Sen-but I was expecting from him that he would use that opportunity to attack us coming from the constituency in which this happened-everpbody knows what the feelings of the people of West Bengal are. He had been away but only recently he came. He knows what the feelings of West Bengal people are. In fact he expressed his sympathy for the people. I do not want to go into the whole of the incident. What happened in Cossipore was something ghastly. That news spread throughout West Bengal. About fifty thousand people had gathered there including those of the trade union organisation as also the INTUC, of the Congress Party. When they found that feeling among the people, they have got to givent to their feelings. And so they asked them to arrange an orderly protest. That is all that has happened there.

Now a question that is raised here is this. 'What is the attitude of the West Bengal Government in this regard ?' Here I want to make it absolutely clear that the moment we become Ministers we do not divest ourselves from the masses of the people. That may be the philosophy of the Congress Party. But, as far as our Party is concerned-as far as we, in the United Front, are conceaned, we do not get ourselves divest—from the people—we understood their feelings. Therefore, the next day, the West Bengal Government, after the call for a Bandh was given by the Rashtriya Sangram Samiti, asked them to observe the hartal peacefully. That is all I can say. We have full sympathy for these people. If, in their anger, the people were perfectly at liberty to express their anger by doing a certain thing, something is made about it. The Centre-State relation is made out of that and throughout West Bengal. When the firing took place, immediately the Police Commissioner sent his Deputy Cammissioner with a number of police men—police officers—they all went there after about an hour when the people were not admitted and the army officers refused to admit the people inside the factory. But, ultimately, the police officers were allowed to come in after Shri Basu had gone there and asked them to let them in. And after investigation by the police officers, they came to the conclusion that it was a case of a downright cold-blooded murder. And after the investigation under the law of the land under the Criminal Procedure and the Penal Codes—they have decided to charge these people for the murder. Now the question arises.

Why is it that the Government of India within two days rush to appoint a Commission of Inquiry ? They were not anxious to appoint a Commission of Inquiry in Indraprastha Bhavan; they were not anxious to appoint a Commtssion of Inquiry when shooting took place in Pathankot. But, here, when they knew that the Government of West Bengal had charged the persons concerned there with murdes, it is precisely at that time the Government of India are over-anxious to appoint a Commission of Inquiry. We considered the whole question in 1967 when we were there, when our party was there along with others, and when there was a similar case. In that case the High Court of Calcutta said : " When you have charged the people with cases and the cases are going on in the High Court, and simultaneously if you appoint a Commission of Inquiry and if that Commission of Inquiry proceeds with it, then we will hold it as contempt of the Court." This is the decision of the Calcutta High Court and therefore we considered the question whether to stop the cases or to go ahead with it. It was felt that these gruesome murder could not go without such an action.

Shri Asoke Sen said that no man should be hanged without being heard. There is no question of hanging here. They are given every opportunity and it is not that they are not heard. Afterwards, if it becomes necessary, we can appoint a commission of Inquiry. Only with that understanding the Government of West Bengal proceeded. Why is it that the Government of India, immediately after that, took this decision of appointing a Commission of Inquiry and announced it here, and then told the Government of West Bengal to cooperate ? It is more or less an order. In fact, both the Governments have the right to appoint a Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiries Act. Had Mr. Chavan or the Government of India consulted the West Bengal Government, they would have pointed out the difficulties. Both the Governments could have had a discussion and all the

fact could have been gone into. Even if a Commission of Inquiry has got to be appointed, there could be an understanding. Even this elementary courtesy of consulting the West Bengal Government is not there and that too, after the protest by Mr. Joyti Basu. Immediately after the speech here, Mr. Jyoti Basu said that the law and order is a State subject though he might not have understood everything stated here. The elementary courtesy demanded that the Government of India should consult the West Bengal Government in this matter. No consultation was there. It has been done this way : "we have appointed a Commission of Inquiry; we have got the right to do it and you have got to obey."

Is this the kind of cooperation that you expect ? I can give instances after instances. You talk of cooperation, but actually you ask the people to accept whatever you do. Take, for instance, Durgapur. Why is it that in one factory there is trouble, whereas in the other factory, the Durgapur Steel Alloy factory where also the same Union is holding the majority position you don't have any trouble for the last two years ? Since the Commissioning of the factory, the production schedules have been kept up there and everything there is going smoothly. This is a matter which has to be enquired into. Mr. Jyoti Basu had told the Home Minister: "this I.P. S. Officer who is on the West Bengal Cadre is not able to enforce discipline among the security people; we will take him back and you appoint anyone who will be able to enforce discipline there." Not even a reply was sent to that letter. What happens there? This man is called here and is told to go back and resume charge of his work. The courtesy of replying to a letter was not there. What has happened today? Is that man able to enforce the discipline ? After this man has gone, Mr. Wadhera, the manager, has asked the West Bengal Government to send the police in order to enforce discipline there and the West Bengal Government has sent the police Force there. It is not that the West Bengal Government refuse to cooperate.

Then, the question is raised that the West Bengal Government did not give protection to the Railways. I would like to know : was there any attack by anybody on a single ounce of Government's property. Absolutely not. On the other hand, in Andhra Pradesh, at the time of Steel Plant agitation, which everybody knows was sponsored by the Government itself, how many crores of rupees of Central Government's property were destroyed ? During the recent Shiv Sena agitation crores worth of Central Government's property were destroyed.

18 hours

In the Telengana agitation, it is not a fact that railway stations have been burnt down ? Did you charge them with having failed to give adequate protection to central property ? Here was a Government which, after all, had not refused to give protection. When the postal authorities wrote to the West Bengal Government, the latter said 'We are prepared to give protection, but unfortunately on that day since there is a West Bengal Bandh, we want to prevent trouble anywhere and our forces will be deployed throughout the State; therefore, we will not be able to give enough protection if trouble comes. So you decide on that'. The postal authorities then decided that it is better to close down.

Similarly, as far as the railways were concerned, there was no written correspondence. The General Manager phoned up Shri Jyoti Basu and he replied, 'I am prepared to give some protection, but it may not be adequate because the people's anger is terrific.....(*Interruptions*) How can you understand the people's anger ? Here was Shri A. K. Sen who understood the people's anger and had to make that apologetic speech (*Interruptions*). How can you understand the people when you are divorced from the people ? (*Interruptions*).

All that the Government said as 'This is our position. Do you want to run the railway trains' ? Afterwards, the railway authorities themselves informed Shri Jyoti Basu that they were not going to take out the trains and the trains would stop outside the Bengal border... This is what has happened.

Therefore, it is not a question of refusal, as some people wanted to make out. It is a question of the possibility of giving adequate protection in the face of the people's anger

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

if they insisted on the railway train services operating.

Therefore, there was nothing wrong in that. When you are not prepared to take action against the Government of Andhra for all the destruction of property that has taken place, when you were not prepared to take action in Assam in connection with what happened there in 1960, or even in West Bengal when there was an agitation there in 1960 with the blessings of Dr. B. C. Roy and no trains could run, why talk differently in this case ? After, all you have to understand the particular circumstances in which a thing has happened.

Therefore, all this talk of Centre-State co-operation when the Central Government has refused even to treat the State Government as a partner in running a State, when it wants to impose its dictate on that Government, will not be possible to achieve.

One hon. member was talking about the Army Act. I have it before me. These people have been charged with murder. What does sec. 70 of the Act say ?

> "A person subject to this Act who commits an offence of murder against a person not subject to military, naval or air force law, or of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against such a person or of rape in relation to such a person, shall not be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Act"—

he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the ordinary Penal Code—

> ".....and shall not be tried by a court-martial, unless he commits any of the said offences—
>
> (a) while on active service, or
>
> (b) at any place outside India, or
>
> (c) at a frontier post specified by the Central Government by notification in this behalf."

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : It was in pursuance of duty.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : There is no question of in pursuance of duty. He has to prove it.

What is 'active service' ?

Only when he is in active service and he commits murder or some of these things, will he be tried by court-martial; otherwise, he will be tried by the ordinary law of the land.

Section 3 defines 'active service'. It says :

"active service' as applied to a person subject to this Act, means the time during which such person—

> "(a) is attached to, or forms part of, a force which is engaged in operations against an enemy;
>
> (b) is engaged in military operations in, or is on the line of march to a country or place wholly or partly occupied by an enemy, or
>
> (c) is attached to or forms part of a force which is in military occupation of a foreign country....."

I would like to know on what active service were they. Were the people the enemy against whom they were on active service ? Do you consider the workers to be your enemies against whom these people were on active service ?

When the West Bengal Government requested the Government of India to hand over those people to the police to be dealt with according to law, this Government has not even got the courtesy of replying to it. And still it wants, and talks of, co-operation. When this Government talks of co-operation but refuses to hand over the rifles for being sent for examination by ballistic experts in furtherance of the case against them, this Government is actually obstructing the due process of law. Yet it is the same Government which says that it wants the co-operation of the States.

I understand this. There is a conflict of class policies. In the Indraprastha Bhavan people were being butchered and beaten up unlawfully. What is the action taken against those persons ? Nothing. But here is another type of Government which says: whether he is an officer or an ordinary person, if he commits murder, he will be equal before the law and he will be dealt with according to law. It is the Government which wants to respect the life of the common people and wants to take action against the offenders who are accused of murder, whatever be their status. Therefore, it is a different policy. It is a conflict of two different policies--one policy of protecting the officials and the big business interests in this country so that they could go scotfree whatever be the crimes committed by them and the other policy of using even the present Constitution and law and indict those persons when they transgress the law of the land. That is where the conflict comes. I ask the Government of India even now to think a hundred times. I can understand the array of forces here: Jan Sangh, Swatantra and the Congress. This is the shape of things to come but my point now is different. If you attempt to do this kind of thing, you will be challenging the entire people of West Bengal ...(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. This is not a *bazar*.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: When Mr. Jyoti Basu had made the charge against the highest officials, he has the blessings not only of the people of West Bengal but of the entire working class and the common people of India. Therefore, beware of what you are doing.

If you want co-operation, talk to them; do not adopt this high and mighty attitude. So long as you adopt this attitude, co-operation will not be forthcoming.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: On a matter of personal explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: Not just now. Every body will want that right. (*Interruptions.*) I heard her speech. She wants to reply. Let the Home Minister do it.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: When the Home Minister replies, he should clarify the point about the duty of the security guards. If they are asked to fire and if they do so they cannot be accused of murder.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: She was never in active service...(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not lose time. The debate has gone on well; let us conclude it the same way.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन गम्भीर परिस्थितियों में आज हम इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं वह परिस्थितियां वह हैं जब चीनी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सम्मेलन में एक दस्तावेज में और देशों के के अतिरिक्त यह कहा गया है कि भारत में सशस्त्र क्रान्ति धीरे-धीरे अपने पैर फैला रही है। हमें आशा है कि यह धीरे-धीरे बढ़ती चली जायगी। इन परिस्थितियों में आज इस पृष्ठभूमि में हम इस गम्भीर विषय पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

आज तो यह प्रश्न बंगाल का है। लेकिन बंगाल के प्रश्न पर अगर यह सरकार मौन रहती है तो कल को यह स्थिति पंजाब में भी आ सकती है, केरल में भी आ सकती है, मद्रास में आ सकती है तथा देश के कई सीमावर्त्ती राज्यों में भी आ सकती है इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि एक तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको केवल बंगाल तक ही सीमित न रक्खे। बंगाल पूर्वी भारत का सिंह द्वार है। बंगाल में यदि ऐसी घटनाएं घटती हैं तो उसका प्रभाव असम पर भी पड़ने वाला है, नेफ़ा, नागालैंड, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा आदि उन सारे क्षेत्रों पर ही वह प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है। इसलिए इन सारी समस्याओं को बंगाल तक ही सीमित न रक्खा जाय। बल्कि बंगाल के साथ समस्त राष्ट्र को सामने रख कर इस समस्या की गम्भीरता और विषमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस पर विचार किया जाय।

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

18.10 hrs.

दूसरी बात जिसको देखकर मुझे कष्ट होता है वह यह कि मेरी जानकारी में कुछ इस प्रकार के तत्व आये हैं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के अन्दर समाचारों को दबाने के लिए कुछ समाचार-पत्रों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को धमकियां दी जा रही हैं कि अगर इस प्रकार के समाचार बाहर जाते हैं तो यह उनके हित में अच्छा नहीं होगा। अगर वहां इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियां चल पड़ीं तो इसका आगे चलकर दुष्परिणाम क्या होगा ?

10 तारीख को जब बंगाल बन्द हुआ उसके बारे में मैं गृह मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं, कि वह हमें बतलायें हमारी सीमा सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर इनका क्या प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है ? अगर संचार व्यवस्था को इस तरह से ठप्प कर दिया जाये ? हवाई अड्डों पर हवाई जहाजों का उतरना बन्द कर दिया जाये तो इसका कल हमारी सीमा सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब 10 तारीख को हड़ताल हुई तो उस दिन सुरक्षा सेनाओं सम्बन्धी कोई विमान हवाई अड्डे पर उतरे या नहीं ? वर्ना कल हमारी सीमा सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर जो स्थिति होने वाली है उसके लिए सरकार क्या तैयारी कर रही है ?

आज दुर्गापुर कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में सेंट्रल रिजर्व पुलिस का सवाल उठा है, उसके बाद सवाल आयेगा कि बंगाल में सेनाओं के अबाध आवागमन से बाधायें आती हैं इसके लिए सेनायें सीमाओं पर ही रहे प्रान्त के अन्य हिस्सों में सेनाओं के जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं। परसों इस प्रकार की स्थिति भी आ सकती है कि प्रान्तीय स्वायत्तता का नारा भी बुलन्द किया जाये। ऐसी स्थिति में हमको सोचना चाहिए कि यह समस्या केवल बंगालबन्द तक ही सीमित नहीं है, इस समस्या के पीछे एक गहरी पृष्ठभूमि है। उस पृष्ठभूमि को हमें अपने आंखों से औझल नहीं करना चाहिए।

बंगाल के उप-मुख्य मंत्री के उस वक्तव्य को भी हम आंखों से ओझल नहीं कर सकते जो उन्होंने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अनुभवों के सम्बन्ध में कहा है। कुछ दिन पहले बंगाल सरकार के दो तीन मंत्री अपने विभागों की मांगों को लेकर यहां आये थे। जब कुछ समाचार-पत्रों के संवाददाताओं ने उनसे पूछा कि आपकी मांगे कहां तक पूरी हुई ? उन्होंने उत्तर में कहा कि हम अपनी जितनी मांगे लेकर आये थे वह सारी की सारी पूरी हो गई। लेकिन उसके बाद उन्होंने बंगाल जाकर वक्तव्य दिया कि हम जो कुछ चाहते थे, बंगाल की जनता के लिए जो कुछ हमने मांगा वह हमें केन्द्र ने नहीं दिया। अब वहां ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है कि कल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ग्रान्ट्स को लेकर बंगाल में कोई आन्दोलन हो सकता है। कारण यह है कि किसी न किसी आन्दोलन का आसरा उन्हें तो चाहिए, जिसको लेकर वह वहां पर टिके रहना चाहते हैं।

अगर गृह-मंत्री महोदय यह सोचते हैं कि बंगाल में तीन साम्यवादी पार्टियां हैं। एक नक्सलवादी पार्टी है, दूसरी मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी है, एक राइटिस्ट पार्टी है, तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से बड़ी नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि साम्यवादी पार्टी की अपनी नीति ही यह है। फ्रांस में जब उन्होंने देखा कि साम्यवादी पार्टी के ऊपर सरकार की कोप दृष्टि होने वाली है, तो उन्होंने इसी तरह से अपनी पार्टी को दो शाखाओं में विभक्त कर दिया। अगर आज उनकी तीन चार पार्टियां हैं तो उनका यह नीति सम्बन्धी मतभेद नहीं है। केवल इस भेद को देखकर हम साम्यवादी दल के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का कोई निर्णय न लें।

इसके बाद जो बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि क्या किसी देश में या किसी राज्य में आज तक हड़ताल के दिनों में सरकार ने कोई इस प्रकार की घोषणा की है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति हड़ताल में भाग नहीं लेगा तो सरकारी पुलिस उसकी सुरक्षा की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकती ? अगर इस देश

में राज्य-सरकारों की ओर से इस प्रकार की घोषणा होने लगी और राज्य सरकारें हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव पारित करने लगीं तो किस प्रकार काम चलेगा ? मेरी जानकारी में तो स्थिति यहां तक आ गई है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने अपनी मंत्री-परिषद् में हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव पारित किया था। उसकी प्रतिलिपि भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास हड़ताल अथवा बंगालबन्द के पहले ही आ चुकी थी। इस प्रकार की पहले ही सारी घोषणायें हुई लेकिन यह सरकार चुप बैठी रही।

आज मेरी जानकारी में एक और घटना आई है। एक ओर तो बंगाल सरकार कहती है कि वहां किसी प्रकार की कोई जोर जबर्दस्ती नहीं होती है। लेकिन कल मिदनापुर में एक घटना घटी है। पूर्वी क्षेत्र में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के जनरल मैनेजर मि० एल० के० भंडारी जिस समय अपने बैंक को खोलने के लिए गये तो वहां कुछ व्यक्यिों ने उनका घेराव किया। वह बिहार उड़ीसा, बंगाल, आसाम इन चार राज्यों के असिस्टेन्ट जनरल मैनेजर थे और तीन वर्ष से कलकत्त में रहते थे। जब वह बैंक को खोलने गये तो कुछ व्यक्तियों ने कहा कि आप बैंक में हाथ न लगाइये क्योंकि इसमें जब तक मिदनापुर के कर्मचारी नहीं रक्खे जायेंगे तब तक कोई बैंक को खोल नहीं सकेगा, ताले को भी हाथ नहीं लगा सकेगा। जिस वक्त उनका घेराव किया गया उस समय उन्होंने स्पष्टीकरण दिया कि मेरे इस बैंक में एक चौकीदार को छोड़कर जितने भी कर्मचारी हैं वह सारे के सारे बंगाल के हैं। घेराव करने वाले व्यक्तियों ने कहा कि बंगाल के हैं या नहीं, यह हम नहीं जानते। हम चाहते हैं कि एक-एक कर्मचारी मिदनापुर के हों। उन्होंने कहा कि दो व्यक्ति मिदनापुर के भी हैं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि घेराव करने वाले व्यक्तियों ने उस बैंक अधिकारी के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यहार किया कि उसी स्थान पर तत्काल उसका हार्ट फेल हो गया और उस 53 साल के व्यक्ति के बच्चे आज बिलख रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की घटनायें वहां हो रही हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार कब तक उनको देख कर अपने कानों में तेल डाले बैठी रहेगी और कब तक इन घटनाओं को बर्दाश्त करती रहेगी ?

मेरा कहना यह है कि जिसके ऊपर हमको मिलकर विचार करना चाहिए वह यह है कि आज वह अन्तिम घड़ी आ चुकी है जिसको और देर तक टाला नहीं जा सकता। कभी श्री चह्वाण कहते हैं कि थानों के ऊपर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के हमले हो रहे हैं। कभी कहते हैं कि चीनी दूतावास से मनी-आर्डर भेजे जा रहे हैं। कभी कहते हैं कि चीनी दूतावासों से विज्ञापनों का व्यय भेजा जा रहा है। मैं गृह मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज वह अपने दायें-बायें भी झांक कर देखें कि कहीं उनकी सरकार में भी तो उन लोगों के दूत नहीं बैठे हैं ? कहीं उनके बड़े-बड़े सरकारी कारखानों में ही तो उनके एजेंट बैठे हुए नहीं हैं ? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि एक साथ सारे का सारा धमाका हो और केन्द्रीय सरकार और सारा देश देखता रह जाये ?

इसलिए आज समय की पुकार है कि इस पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में सोचा जाय कि जब इस पार्टी का जन-तंत्रीय परम्पराओं में विश्वास ही नहीं है तो उसको भारतीय राजनीतिक वातावरण में काम करने दिया जाय या न करने दिया जाये। आज इस पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास समय बहुत कम, मगर जो विषय चर्चा के लिए उपस्थित है उस पर काफी गम्भीरता से हम लोगों को सोचना चाहिए और अपने मत देने चाहिये।

कब्ल इसके कि मैं इस मामले पर आऊँ, मुझको चाहिए कि मैं बतलाऊँ कि मेरी बहन श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी ने जो बातें कही हैं उनसे

[श्री एम० एम० जोशी]

ऐसा लगता है कि उनके दिमाग में कुछ ग़लत-फहमी है। उन्होंने कहा कि जो सिविलियन डिफ़ेन्स पर्सोनेल हैं उनको मिलिटरी के साथ-साथ काम करना पड़ता है। श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी को शायद यह पता नहीं है कि जो फैक्ट्रियां हैं, जो पहले डाइरेक्टर जनरल आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज के मातहत थी और अब जनरल मैनेजर के मातहत है उनमें काम करने वाले सिर्फ सिविलियन हैं, उनके साथ मिलिट्री पर्सोनेल नहीं हैं।

मेरा भी सम्पर्क सिविलियन डिफेन्स पर्सोनेल से रहा है। श्रीमती शारदा मुकर्जी का कहना है कि हम लोगों को भी सोचना चाहिए कि हम ऐसी जगहों पर काम कर रहे हैं जहां हमको अन्य मजदूरों के लिए नहीं सोचना चाहिये। हम जरूर सोचते हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ हमारा यह भी कहना है कि अगर हमारी जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा है तो फिर दूसरे मजदूरों के साथ जिस प्रकार सुलूक होता है वैसा हम लोगों के साथ नहीं होना चाहिये। इसी सभा में मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि जो टेम्पोरेरी पर्सोनेल हैं, जिनको डिस्चार्ज किया गया है, अगर वह चौथी धारा में आते हैं तो उनको दुबारा वापस ले लिया जायेगा। लेकिन आज तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ। मैं इस समय पर सदन के सम्मुख बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस काशीपुर फैक्ट्री में लगातार तीन चार रोज तक लोग अपनी मीटिंग करते रहे और इस चीज की मांग करते रहे। मैं नहीं जानता कि कहां तक सही है, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा पता लगा है कि अन्दर जो स्कूल है वहां पहले रोज यही कहा गया कि कल तुम्हारी छुट्टी है। यह किसने कहा यह मुझे पता नहीं है। मगर साढ़े सात बजे तक मीटिंग चलती रही उसके बाद वह आये। उधर कई अफ़सरों ने कहा कि यह दरवाजा बन्द मत करो। मगर कई लोग वहां ऐसे हैं जो कुछ बहाना चाहते हैं मजदूरों को पीटने का। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, बन्द करो। सब लोग वहां आये और हो हल्ला हुआ। उसमें गोली चली और यह नतीजा उसका हुआ। मैं यह चीज कहता हूं कि अगर हमारी हुकूमत ने आश्वासन दिया है और उन आश्वासनों की पूर्ति नहीं होती है और मजदूर उसके विरोध में वहां सभाएँ करते हैं तब उनके साथ ऐसा व्यवहार हो, यह ठीक नहीं है। अगर एक-आध मिनट इधर-उधर हो जाय तो उसके लिये पूरा गेट नहीं बन्द किया जाता। साथ-ही-साथ दूसरा स्थान भी सामने रहता है जहां पर लोगों को रोका जाता है। उसके बाद यह गेट आता है। लेकिन उस रोज पहले अड़ंगे को भी हटा दिया गया और यह सब कुछ किया गया। जो हमारे रक्षा मंत्री हैं उन्होंने उस रोज कह दिया कि हम एन्क्वायरी करेंगे। बहुत अच्छी बात है। मगर मैं समझता हूं वहां जज की नियुक्ति के एलान में अशोभनीय जल्दबाजी हो गई। कुछ एलान किया, यह अच्छा हुआ क्योंकि हम बार-बार मांग करते हैं, तब भी मंत्री महोदय कभी एलान नहीं करते।

18.20 hrs.

मैं उस रोज़ यहां नहीं था। कई लोगों ने पूछा कि आप इनक्वायरी करेंगे? आपने कहा कि करेंगे। यह अच्छी बात हो गई। उसके बाद बंगाल की हकूमत ने कहा कि क्या इसका फैसला करते समय आपको हमसे सलाह मशविरा नहीं करना चाहिये था? अगर करना चाहिये था तो क्यों नहीं किया? मैं कहूंगा कि हमको सब लोगों को एक ही नाप से नापना चाहिए। वहां की हकूमत चूंकि कम्युनिस्ट हकूमत है इसलिए उसके साथ एक नाप और तेलंगाना या हैदराबाद की हकूमत दूसरी है। इसलिए उसके साथ एक दूसरा नाप और तमिलनाडु में चूंकि डी० एम० के० की हकूमत है इसलिए उसके साथ तीसरा नाप, महाराष्ट्र में चूंकि एक और ही हकूमत है इस वास्ते उसके साथ चौथा नाप, यह तो उचित नहीं है। दोहरी नीति नहीं अपनाई जानी चाहिए। एक नीति से काम चलना चाहिए।

हम सब चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश की आजादी कायम रहे। अव्वाम की तरक्की हो। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र चले।

लेकिन सवाल यह है कि लोकतंत्र किस तरह से चलाया जाए ? हमने एक संविधान बना रखा है। उसमें हमने कई बार संशोधन किया है। आज आप देखें कि परिस्थितियां बदल गई हैं। जब परिस्थितियां बदल जाती हैं तो हमको अपने आपको उनके मुताबिक ढालना होगा, कुछ फर्क करना पड़ेगा। ऐसा करने में कोई आपत्ति भी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

रंगा साहब ने कहा कि उस गवर्नमैंट को डिसमिस करो। इनके पास यही दवा रह गई है। वह चाहते हैं कि एकदम इनको डिसमिस कर दो। इन दवाओं को मैं बहुत सुनता आया हूं। गोया हमारे पास यही एक नुस्खा रह गया है। जब नागालैंड में घटनायें घट रही थीं तो बहुत से लोग कहते थे कि भेजो आर्मी वहां। असम में जब झगड़े चल रहे थे तब इंटेग्रेशन के नाम पर कहा गया कि सख्त कदम उठाये जाने चाहिएं। इस तरह के सख्त कदमों की बात करना आसान है। लेकिन डैमोक्रेसी के जो उसूल हैं उनके खिलाफ ये नहीं जाते हैं ? इसको भी आपको सोचना होगा।

कम्युनिस्ट हों, सोशलिस्ट हों, प्रजा-सोशलिस्ट हों, लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट हों या राइट कम्युनिस्ट हों या रौंग कम्युनिस्ट हों, सबको पार्टी बनाने का अधिकार है। यहां कहा जाता है कि इस पार्टी को गैरकानूनी घोषित कर दो। जो करना हो आप करो। लेकिन हमारा जहां तक सम्बन्ध है हम चाहते हैं कि लोगों की राय से इस देश की हकूमत चले। बंगाल में एक बार आपने जिनको डिसमिस किया, वही दुबारा वहां पर आ गए, उनको ही लोगों ने वोट दिया। अब इसका क्या अर्थ निकाला जाए। यह जरूर है कि जो हकूमत वहां बनी है वह संविधान के मुताबिक चले। लेकिन संविधान के मुताबिक सिर्फ वही चले और दूसरा न चले, यह तो नहीं हो सकता है। हमें बिना किसी प्रेजुडिस के काम करना चाहिये। कम्युनिस्ट लोग डैमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हैं या नहीं, इसमें जाने की क्या जरूरत है। हम लोग डैमोक्रेसी चाहते हैं या नहीं, यह सवाल हमको अपने आपसे पहले पूछना चाहिये। इनको डिसमिस करके और आर्मी को वहां भेजकर, क्या डैमोक्रेसी चलेगी, यह सवाल हमको अपने आपसे पूछना चाहिये। जो भी कार्य हमारा हो वह इस तरह का होना चाहिये जिससे लोकतंत्र की रक्षा हो और एकता कायम रहे।

मेरा दल बंगाल में एक छोटा-सा दल है। हम युनाइटेड फ्रन्ट का एक हिस्सा हैं। अभी तक हम हकूमत में नहीं रहे हैं। लेकिन हम लोगों ने फ्रन्ट वालों को बार-बार कहा है कि हम लोग असैम्बली में गए हैं तो लोगों को राहत दिलाने के लिए गए हैं, गरीब लोग जो सताये गए हैं, उनके लिए कुछ करने के लिए गए हैं। हमारी उनसे कुछ शिकायतें हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि प्रोग्राम्ज को लागू करने के लिए वे समय निर्धारित करें, प्रोग्राम समय-बद्ध करें। समयबद्ध प्रोग्राम होगा तब हम हकूमत में हिस्सा लेंगे। हमने बहुत-सी बातें कहीं हैं। उनमें से एक बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। आज सुबह भी मैं उस सवाल को उठाना चाहता था। मैंने आपसे इजाजत मांगी थी। हमारी एक बात यह है कि कलकत्ता शहर में फ्री प्राइमरी एजुकेशन हो, जो अभी तक नहीं हुई है। आज तक वहां कांग्रेस का राज्य रहा है। उसने इसको नहीं किया है। अब ये लोग वहां आ गए हैं और इनसे हम कहते हैं कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी और समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम लागू करो। बार-बार हमने कहा है कि जहां तक ट्रेड यूनियन्ज का सम्बन्ध है जिस ट्रेड यूनियन के पीछे लोकमत है, बहुमत है, उसको मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये और इसके बारे में कानून बनना चाहिये। आज सुबह जिस बात का मैं जिक्र करना चाहता था वह यह है कि हमारी पार्टी के नेता श्री राजनारायण जोकि राज्य सभा के मैम्बर हैं, आसनसोल गए थे। वहां राइवल ट्रेड यूनियन्ज में झगड़ा था। उन पर भाले और बरछे लेकर हमला किया गया और इसलिए किया गया कि वे दूसरी यूनियन से

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

सम्बद्ध थे। मजदूर किस यूनियन को चाहते हैं, किस यूनियन के साथ उनका बहुमत है उसको रिकगनिशन मिल जाए, उसको मान्यता मिल जाए, लेकिन भाले, लाठियां लेकर हमला तो नहीं होना चाहिये, उनकी जरूरत तो नहीं होनी चाहिये।

चव्हाण साहब और मैं एक-दूसरे को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि हमको जल्दबाजी से काम नहीं लेना चाहिये। वहां हकूमत कम्युनिस्टों की है, इस वास्ते अगर हम दोहरी नीति चलायेंगे तो यह हमारे लिए कोई शोभा की बात नहीं होगी।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूं। जब स्टालिन की मृत्यु हुई तो मैं बम्बई विधान सभा का सदस्य था। उन दिनों वहां श्री मोरारजी देसाई मुख्यमंत्री थे। मैं उनके पास गया था और मैंने उनसे कहा था—

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): बंगाल बंद के बारे में कुछ कहो।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : जब कम्युनिस्टों की बात हो रही है तो स्टालिन भी तो बहुत बड़ा कम्युनिस्ट था। मैं मोरारजी देसाई साहब के पास गया था। मैंने कहा था कि एक बड़ा नेता मर गया है, हम लोगों को भी दुख का इजहार करना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा कि गांधी की भी तो मृत्यु हो गई थी, तब उन्होंने क्या किया था। मैंने कहा था कि उनमें और आप में तब फर्क ही क्या रह जाएगा। हम गांधीवादी हैं। हम लोगों को इस पर नहीं जाना चाहिये कि वे लोग क्या करते हैं। उनका अगर डैमोक्रेसी में विश्वास नहीं है, कम्युनिस्टों का अगर डैमोक्रेसी में विश्वास नहीं है तो भी हमें यह देखना होगा कि लोगों ने उनको वोट दिया है और लोगों की राय के मुताबिक हमको चलना चाहिये। लोकतंत्र की रक्षा के लिए हम लोगों को इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। हमें सोचना होगा कि जो भी कदम हम उठायें क्या उससे तनाव में वृद्धि तो नहीं होगी। जब हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे कि हमारे किसी भी कदम से तनाव में वृद्धि होगी तो यह जरूरी है कि हम उसके कुछ उपाय कर लें। इस तरह के कदम अगर उठाये जायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि तनाव में इनसे वृद्धि होगी। हो सकता है कि कम्युनिस्ट चाहते हों कि तनाव बढ़े। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या हम चाहते हैं कि यह तनाव बढ़े? अगर नहीं चाहते हैं तो हमें बैठाकर कुछ फैसला करना होगा, यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had no intention to intervene in the debate because even on facts when in response to the calling-attention notice I had to make statement, I avoided going into facts as I knew that this was a matter which was under investigation, a matter which should be inquired into dispassionately and objectively. It is for this reason that I did not comment upon the facts but reported to the House the facts as they came to me from the Director General, Ordnance Services.

I would like, however, to recall, because you happened to be in the Chair at that time, that it was in response to the suggestions made by my hon. friends opposite, Shri Indrajit Gupta and also Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, that I conceded this demand of holding a judicial inquiry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Does it mean that you are not to consult the State Government ?

SHRI S.M. BANARJEE : Read my question..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Then, on the question of holding a judicial inquiry, as has been rightly mentioned by my hon. friends opposite, both in law as well as in wisdom, it is a decision which has been welcomed by all sections of the House. I have been greatly impressed by the almost uniform support and the uniform attitude about holding an inquiry. Every time my hon. friends opposite ask for an inquiry and on this occasion immediately in response to it I

announced that an inquiry will be held and, I said, it will be held by a High Court Judge.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): He did not mention it immediately afterwards. I discussed and talked to him and he said that he will get in touch with the State Government ; then he will order a judicial inquiry. He is deliberately omitting that.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would go a step further. I thought that it was a case which was eminently fit for a judicial inquiry. The whole incident took place in a factory which is owned by the Central Government; persons who where concerned in this, whether they were the Defence Security Corps personnel or the officers or even the workers, all of them are Central Government employees.

Then, the incident also took place inside the Factory. For all these reasons, it was a fit case in which an inquiry should have been ordered.

Then. Sir, in a matter like this, when something takes place at a time when this was time for the opening of the Factory and charges were made against senior officers who were admittedly on duty, I would like to remind this honourable House that, for all these cases, for any court to take cognizance, the permission of the Central Government is necessary. It was, therefore, necessary for us to know the facts quite clearly so that we at might, the time of sanction, be able to have independent opinion before us to enable us to accord the sanction if it comes to that, (*Interruptions*) I would like the hon. Members now to listen partiently.

Sir, even today, just on the last occasion, I did not want to go into the facts, I had no inclination to go into the law. But I have been compelled by my hon. friend, Mr. P. Ramamurti, who has quoted certain Sections to refer, very briefly, to the legal aspect. He has built his argument mainly on this basis that the court martial which, according to the scheme of the Army Act, is an appropriate authority and a tribunal to try these cases has not got the jurisdiction for two reasons; firstly, because it was a case of murder and secondly it was a case in which they were not on active service. I am sorry the hon. Member has not done his home work properly. The fact of the matter is that they were enlisted under the Army Act. So the Army Act is applicable.....

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I never said that...(*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Another question was : Were they on active service ? It is not a question of agrument. It is a question of fact.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : You read the Act.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have read the Act many times.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : You quote the Section.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Central Government may, by notification, under Section 9, declare that any person or class of persons subject to this Act shall be deemed to be on active service within the meaning of the Act. Notification dated November 28 1962, issued by the Centeral Government, under the said Act, accordingly, declares that all persons subject to the Act who are not on active service under Section 3 thereof shall, wherever they will be serving, will be deemed to be on active service within the meaning of the Act for the purpose of the Act or for any other law for the time being.

SHRI UMANATH (Puduk kottai): This Notification was withdrawn after the Emergency was over.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This has never been withdrawn. This is my difficulty with the hon. Member. I would not have liked to be drawn into legal controversy because I still feel that this is a matter which, as has been rightly suggested, can be discussed between the Governments and which can be also a subject-matter of inquiry. The courts will go into it. There is a legal procedure laid down for this. But if these points are raised, the duty is cast upon me to present the other side of the case. There is no doubt in my mind. I say this with full sense of responsibility after getting a

[Shri Swaran Singh]

legal opinion that (i) the Defence Security personnel are subject to the Army Act and (ii) they are deemed to be on active service by virtue of this Notification. This Notification has never been withdrawn. With all these facts, it is a duty cast upon me to ensure that they are dealt with accordingly, not according to, what they call, the whims of the people or other things. Therefore, we should carefully examine these matters before we mention these points.

A great deal has been said that I did not consult them. Now, Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to place my self before this House.' Here is a case in which the Central Govenment servants, on either side, are involved. Here is a case in which the incident has taken place inside the Factory and those unfortunate persons who lost their lives and those who have been injured or fired upon, all of them, are Government servants. I use the words used by Mr. Ramamurti and others. Does any courtesy require that a person who is vitally interested in these people should be the first person to be informed ? Is this the manner in which you want this incident to be dealt with ? Am I to form an attitude only from the press report ? Am to be informed only through these reports ?

I do not know how to deal with them, because they make a request and on pressure from their own Government, they want to resile from that just as they resiled from their original attitude that they took about holding judicial inquiry. So, I would like, most emphatically, to say that still we do not want that this discussion should take place through proxy; I do not want that there should be public statements about there attitude...

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : You go to Calcutta (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We are prepared to discuss these matters, but in all humility I would like to remind this hon. House that courtesy works both ways. Was the courtesy due to me or the Central Government shown ? I should have been the first man to be informed of that. Here was a law and order matter in which the Central Government Defence employees were involved; this happened inside the Defence factory, and I read about it only from the Press statement. Is that the courtesy about which the hon. members are talking ? We talk of law and order. What is law and order?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI *rose*

Shri Swaran Singh : Let me finish.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : A teleprinter message was sent to you. I know this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They say that I should have gone down to Calcutta. As I said, some one could go down. But with all this, I should say, 'tamaasha' of bundhs, which is very costly to the country (*Interruptions*) they expect us to show courtesy. All that I know is that this is a matter which has to be gone into. There are laws, there are procedures. For instance, it might be a surprise (*Interruptions*) to my friends on the Opposite that even according to law it is not the concern of the Government to ask for any accused if he is subject to Army Act; it is only the court which takes cognizance that can ask that the person should be handed over, and thereafter if the Commanding Officer does not agree, then a reference has to be made to the Central Government and the Central Government's decision in that respect is to be final. These are matters of law. I did not want to enunciate all that because I wanted the courts to look into this aspect. I want to appeal to the hon. members not to use this forum to straighten out legal aspects. There are courts of law, there is the High Court, there is the Sessions Court, there are magistrates, and they will certainly look into it. This is not the proper forum to air legal views which may be half-baked and which may not be quite correct. I would like to say that it is our intention to work strictly according to law, strictly according to the Constitution. It is in that spirit that we are approaching this. I would renew my appeal that we should view this matter in this spirit that whereas their scope of jurisdiction has to be respected, the scope of jurisdiction and the authority of the Central Government have also to be respected. When we talk of law and order, law and order is not just arresting the people, law and order is not punishing people...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH : Law and order is shooting people.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Law and order is giving protection to uphold law. All that I can say is that I feel concerned over this excitement because law and odrer is a much more serious matter and it should not be laughed away.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Doctor, treat thyself.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will ceretainly treat myself. I know that you are perhaps incurable.

Therefore, I had the least intention to accentuate this sort of tension, but imagine a responsible government leader, howsoever well informed he may be, in a criminal case, making a statement that this story is fictitious or that story is fictitious, if the Press reports are correct. This is absolutely unheard of that a man who is in charge of law and order should, before the case is tried by a court of law, say that the man is guilty, he should be hanged and so on.

That is just not done. We are wedded to work the law. We are wedded to work the Constitution. It is in this spirit that we should approach the question.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is 'Tamasha No. 2'.

MR. SPEAKER : I would appeal to the hon. Members. You may not agree with the Home Minister's views. I do not expect you to agree with his views nor can he agree with your views. But I would appeal to you to hear him patiently. I appeal to Mr. Joytirmoy Basu in particular to hear the Minister Patiently. If I cannot control one Jyotirmoy Basu, it is difficult to control 285 of them on this side.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The discussion can be divided into two parts. One was about the inquiry commission to be appointed by the Government of India and I think on that point, the Defence Minister has given very able reply to all the points raised on that side. The other part is about my statement made on 'Bengal Bundha'.

I can very well understand both the extremes. Some people say that this is not a decent statement, therefore, I should be dismissed. There was the other extreme that it is too soft a statement. Therefore, I should be dismissed. (*Interruptions*). Unfortunately for them and fortunately for me, none of them has got this power to dismiss me.

The point remains that I should certainly say what exactly the purpose of my statement was. The statement contains three different parts. The first part concerns with the narration of facts, as to what happened and I do not think that any one here has questioned the objective and narration of facts as such. Has anybody disputed the fact that the communication system was not allowed to function properly ? It is correct or incorrect ? We said about the civil aviation. We said about the general stoppage of work in the State. I have also said that the 'bundh' was more or less peaceful.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peerwade) : 'Bundh' was meant for that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I know. It was ment for that.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nazamabad) : I have a point of order. The Home Minister has made a statement on his own about the 'Bundh'.....

MR SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI M. N. REDDY : **

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing to be taken down. What he has said will not go on record.

From the morning you are doing it. The proper procedure is to give notice of a

** Not recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]

motion and then discuss it. But this way of disturbing will not be tolerated. I am not going to tolerate it. I know Telangana. You are every time trying to embarrass me. The proper way is to give notice and ask for a discussion.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : I have given.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not seen it till this minute. I do not know if you have given a proper notice. Because it is Telangana, don't think that it is your privilege to get up and shout.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I was mentioning the facts which were mentioned in the Statement itself. Nobody has questioned the correctness of facts.

Now, the second part is relating to the justification for the stoppage of work in the State as a whole. That is not a criticism of any Government as such. But I must certainly characterise the action that was taken as something that was disproportionate.

I can very well understand that as four or five persons died in the firing, there was some resentment in the minds of workers. There was resentment in the minds of people also. I can understand all that. Nobody is lagging behind them in expressing regret for the dead and sympathy for the persons concerned, particularly the working-class people, and if some persons die as a result of firing, everybody is sorry for it. Nobody can say that he is glad about it.

But, the point is this. What is the method of protest and what is the magnitude of the protest ? In regard to what I have said, I would like to stand by every word in that statement. This method of disproportionate reaction to such incidents and stopping the general work of the State as a whole is something, the wisdom of which I certainly doubt. And, I do not want to withdraw a single word of what I have stated about it. I would like to stand by it.

The hon. Member, Shri Dange conveniently makes speeches criticising others and then disappears when replies are given.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has to go to the meeting. He has informed everybody.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: He has also informed me. But merely informing does help. He raised a debate here, he made all sorts of allegations and criticisms and then completely disappeared. Now, my point is this. He said about the criteria and he asked: What is the criteria for proportionate and disproportionate reaction ? He tried to ask me what is the criteria for proportionate and disproportionate action. Sir, the sense of proportion is not a mathematical proposition. Sense of proportion is not something which can be calculated in terms of statistics. Sense of proportion is a common sense proposition; whether one should act in a particular way or not. Certainly I can understand; if the working class people of that very factory had gone on strike: If the working class of Calcutta city go on strike that day, I can understand it. But, organising with the blessing of the administration, a complete *bandh* all over the State, I must humbly submit, is something different. Unnecessarily politics has been brought into this matter. If it is done by any other Government, even Congress Government, I would certainly say that it is equally disproportionate reaction or wrong method. I have no doubt about it.

The second part of my statement is regarding the justification for this general strike or general *bandh*. Was it justifiable or not ? There is nothing of politics in it. whether it is a communist government, or a non-communist government, let me make my point clear.

We do accept a position that in this country it is quite possible—and we see it now as a matter of reality—that there will be State Governments of different complexions and there will be a Central Government of different complexion. That is a reality. We [illegible]ich not want to under-estimate things. We [illegible]e to to live with it. All of us have to live w[illegible]strictly I must say, even the State Governments [illegible] the to live with the reality that a Con[illegible] are Government is there at the Centre. If anybo[illegible]l feels that the State can dictate...

AN. HON. MEMBER : Bully

SHRI. Y. B. CHAVAN : I won't say bullying. I say dictata. I don't want to use any wrong expression but if the State feels that they can dictate and the Centre will

take the dictation they are mistaken. I do not think the Central Government will justify the support of this honourable House if it does that. Hon. Members sitting here in this House should not merely try to represent the State Government here. Their responsibility is also to represent us in various States.

That is where the third part of the statement comes. The third part of the statement gives the Constitutional aspect of the position. I have mentioned two Articles—256 and 257. If you see these Articles—I do not want to quote all the parts—really speaking they relate to administrative relations between Centre and States. As a matter of fact, if I have understood these Articles correctly, these two Articles embody the spirit of cooperative federalism embodied in the Constitution, namely, in what manner State Executive power should be employed or exercised. It should be so exercised that the executive power of the Centre is not obstructed. (*Interruptions*). Now in this matter, where was politics on our side ? We do not mind if the Communist Party wants to function within the Constitution, let them have their own special programme, whatever it is and they are certainly free (*Interruptions*) to implement it. But they want to have it both ways. If the Constitutional law suits or helps them, they will certainly refer to Constitutional law, if it does not help them, they want to have bandh. This cannot be allowed to exist. Therefore, the problem is very simple. I do not want to say anything which will unnecessarily create a wrong impression or wrong atmosphere. We have said that these are very fundamental issues, not only on this particular occasion; but this shows a new trend that is likely to develop and therefore it raises serious issues. We have not given any opinion on that. We propose to discuss these issues with the leaders of the West Bengal Government because we want to stand by our commitment and whatever be the complexion of the State Government whether it is red, black or white, whatever it is we certainly want their cooperation. As the Constitution has given us mandate similarly Constitution has given them mandate. But one must see that the mandates work within the framework of the Constitution. There is one thing I have to say. If Hon. Members are angry about my statement, I would request them not to just get angry. That statement does not mean that we are trying to take any partisan view in this matter. That statement only underlines the importance of the issues that are likely to come up between the Centre and the States...

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : आगे ऐसा त होगा इस का ऐश्योरैंस क्या आप दिलवायेंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You are merely asking for assurance here and there. Kindly see the seriousness of the problem that we are facing. It is not a question of giving assurances. Every Party, every Member of this honourable House must think seriously of the problems that are likely to come up and help the Government with an attitude of co-operation...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are using this forum to do propaganda against the State Government.

18. 55 hrs

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

IMPORT OF YARN BY STATE TRADING CORPORATION

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD *in the Chair*]

श्री सीता राम केसरी (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, धागे के आयात के बारे में मेरे तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 843 के 2 अप्रैल, 1969 को दिये गये प्रश्न के बारे में वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री ने जो उत्तर दिया था उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आज यह चर्चा उठाने जा रहा हूँ।

जहां तक ऐक्सपोर्ट का प्रश्न है सिल्क तथा आर्ट सिल्क हमारे देश में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन करने का यह एक मार्ग है। हमारे मंत्री जी ने उस दिन कहा था कि सिल्क यार्न का जो ऐक्सपोर्ट होता था उसकी कमी होने का कारण तो उन्होंने नहीं बताया मगर 1960 से हम सिल्क का ऐक्सपोर्ट प्रारम्भ करते हैं और 1969 में आते आते एक बार 10 करोड़ तक पहुंचने के बाद वह 3 करोड़ पर पहुँच गया। मैंने अपने प्रश्न

[श्री सीताराम केसरी]

के द्वारा मंत्री जी से आग्रह किया था कि क्या सिल्क तथा आर्ट सिल्क मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स एसोसियेशन ने आप के पास कोई इस तरह का स्मृतिपत्र दिया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि 10 करोड़ रुपये की वैदेशिक मुद्रा आपको अर्जित करके देंगे यदि आप कुछ शर्तें जो उन्होंने पेश की हैं उन्हें मान लें।

एक चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐक्सपोर्ट हाउस जिसके कि द्वारा हम अपना सामान भेजते हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारी खामियों की चर्चा, टालमटोल की चर्चा आपके यहां अर्थात् आपके डिपार्टमेंट में कई बार इस सम्बन्ध में हो चुकी है और मैं आपका ध्यान उस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं यह···

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung—The bell has been rung and still there is no quorum.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 15, 1969/ Chaitra 25, 1891 (Saka).

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